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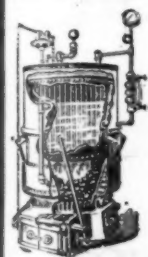
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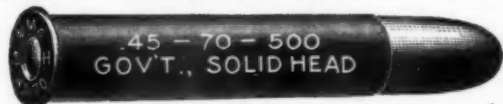
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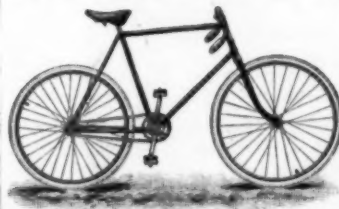
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GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

The portraits can be identified by reference to the following list of the class arranged according to their standing in general merit June, 1894. The numbers under the picture correspond with those given here:

1 Ladue.	7 O'Hern.	13 Hamilton, G. F.	19 Gilmore.	25 Ames, B.	31 McArthur.	37 Estes.	43 Bent.	49 Barker.
2 Barden.	8 Hof.	14 Aultman.	20 Gardner.	26 Lawton.	32 Carson.	38 Vidner.	44 Welsh, W. E.	50 Stogsdall.
3 Pence.	9 Lang.	15 Paine, W. H.	21 Preston.	27 Crain.	33 Ely.	39 Kilburn.	45 Stritzinger.	51 Harbeson.
4 Williams, C. C.	10 Castle.	16 Hamilton, A.	22 Berkeley.	28 Cochen.	34 Saier.	40 Edwards.	46 Smith, C. C.	52 Wise.
5 Williams, J. M.	11 Mitchell, W. H.	17 Malone.	23 Sexton.	29 Hunt.	35 Bell, E.	41 Connell.	47 Wells, F. L.	53 Whitworth.
6 Joyes.	12 Parker, F. LeJ.	18 Craig.	24 Hawkins, H. S.	30 Parker, F.	36 Rosenbaum.	42 Battle.	48 Wells, B. H.	54 Moss.



Lyon.	Fullinwider.	Moody.	Sellers.	Cox.	Robert, W. P.	Tompkins.	Churchill.	Stone, R.	Adams.
Galbraith.	Scott.	Geim.	Spear.	Shaw.	James.	Gillis.	Webster.	Luby.	Sandoz.
Graham.	Whitted.	Hinds.	McLean.	Cone.	Cooper.	Osborne, J.	Bennett.	McNealy.	Baker.
England.	Babin.	Turpin.	Winship.	Snow.	Bookwalter.	Roberts, T. G.	Hudgins.	Jones, L. B.	

GRADUATING CLASS OF THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

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A correspondent of the Paris "Debats" gives an account of the sinking of the Aquidaban which tends to destroy the value of the incident as an indication of the supremacy of the torpedo. According to this report Admiral Goncalves, in command of the Government squadron, decided to attack the Aquidaban on the morning of April 16. Accordingly his four torpedo boats were despatched at 2 a. m., but the night was dark and the vessel not easily discovered. At length the Gustavo Sampalo perceived her lying at anchor not far from the mainland, and being seen on board the battleship, was received by a hail of projectiles. She succeeded in launching her bow torpedo, but without effect, owing to the fact, as was declared, that the torpedo-man received his orders too late. The torpedo boat, however, returned to the charge, and, running under the broadside of the Aquidaban, discharged a second torpedo at pistol-shot range. Her commander, having seen a great column of water shoot up, and, at the same time, the bows of the ship rise with a heaving motion, determined to retreat without discovering the actual result of his action. The part played by the other boats was insignificant. At the moment of action pressure almost gave out in the boilers of the Pedro Ivo, which, therefore, retired. The Pedro Affonso recognized the Aquidaban when she began to fire, and succeeded in discharging both her deck torpedoes at a range of less than 200 yards, but without effect, while something went wrong with the compressed air apparatus, which rendered the bow torpedo useless. The fourth boat, the Silvado, was about to discharge a torpedo when the Gustavo Sampalo passed between her and her intended victim. Becoming then the object of a violent fire, under a light from the shore, and with a steamboat in chase, the Silvado thereupon hastily fled. It was not until morning that the result of the attack was made known, and then the information was communicated to Admiral Goncalves by the commander of the German cruiser Arcona, that the Aquidaban, abandoned, had gone down apparently on an even keel in about 25 feet of water. So insignificant was her injury that she was floated again, in a few days, and will again take her place in the Brazilian fleet.

Captain Mahan has accomplished so much for the British Navy by his able treatises upon sea power, that the Army appear to be getting a bit jealous lest they should be forgotten. Our contemporary the "Army and Navy Gazette" informs us that "having imbibed diluted and distorted portions of the works of Mahan and other naval writers from the columns of the daily press, the British public has fixed upon the idea that because the fleet is being increased, the land forces may be allowed to slide. Nothing could well be more pernicious," the "Gazette" says, "and if it is one of the results of 'government by newspaper' that we are obliged to relearn our duty from the lips of an American naval officer, we fail to see where the special advantage of that form of government can lie. Admiral Colomb is accused of intimating that the Army estimates are too high, Lord Wolseley is charged by 'W. B. L.' and others with advocating in a roundabout manner a reduction of the Navy, and Lieutenant Bellairs and Maj. Eustace Balfour come to loggerheads over the exact value of our Citizen Army."

We wish no ill to either British Army or Navy, but we enter a patriotic protest against Captain Mahan's doing any thing more for the foreigner. If he has any shot still in his locker let him direct it upon the American Congress, which seems to be hopelessly indifferent to the interests of the American services. But what a stomach for flattery our good cousin John Bull has. To recognize his merit is to establish your reputation upon the enduring basis of Anglo-Saxon approval.

Nothing will be done in the direction of reorganizing the Army during the present session of Congress. Representative Outhwaite's bill for the reorganization of the Artillery and the Infantry is still in the hands of the sub-committee

and it will probably remain there until the end of the session. Mr. Outhwaite has not abandoned it by any means, and proposes to do all he can to advance it, but Representatives Sickles and Black both desire to be heard upon it before it is acted on by the sub-committee, and neither one of these gentlemen has yet been able to appear before the sub-committee. Mr. Outhwaite is anxious to have the bill as thoroughly discussed in committee as possible so as to get the benefit of the views of all the members. He says his only object is to secure the best possible bill for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army as a whole, and he is willing to accept modifications and suggestions that will improve the bill he originally introduced. Maj. C. E. Bennett, of the 19th Inf., whose reorganization bill was introduced last week by Representative Oates, of Alabama, also sent a copy of the measure to Representative Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler in speaking of it said that he did not at all approve of some of the propositions of the bill. He did not like the proposed division of the Infantry into heavy infantry and light infantry. He thought all the Infantry regiments ought to have the same organization and that it ought to be modelled upon the most effective modern system modelled upon the most effective modern system. The text of Major Bennett's bill is given full elsewhere in this number.

Memorial Day was celebrated at Honolulu by the adjournment of the Constitutional convention after its opening session, which lasted but twenty minutes. Prayer, roll call, and an excellent address by President Dole, were followed by a motion by a native member, Mr. Kalua, of Hawaii, that the convention should adjourn in honor of the day, which was carried unanimously. The city was decorated with American flags at half mast in every direction, and at noon all banks and business houses were closed, and the population took possession of the streets leading to the Nuuanu Valley cemetery, where the exercises were to take place. The Hawaiian National Guards and band marched to the boat landing and received the fine battalion of the U. S. flagship Philadelphia, and the two commands escorted the Grand Army of the Republic post to the soldiers' lot, where the ritual of the Grand Army was performed, after the usual formula and the ceremonies attending the decoration of the graves there and elsewhere of the soldiers and sailors of all nations, were carried out in the presence of an immense crowd of Hawaiians, Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and people of other nationalities. It is represented to have been an occasion of extraordinary interest, and to have caused people to wonder whether after all annexation would be more than a form.

The sub-committee of the Joint Commission on the personnel of the Navy which was appointed to draft the legislation to be proposed had made considerable progress on the draft of a bill in which it was proposed to embrace the entire personnel of the Navy and it was expected that the measure would be ready to submit to the full membership of the Commission at a meeting to be held during the coming week. The members of the sub-committee ascertained, however, on discussing the matter with other members of the Commission that the single bill plan did not meet with general approval and could not be adopted. It has been determined now to make at least three separate bills. There will be a line bill, a staff bill and a bill for the enlisted men. The line bill will, in its general provisions, follow very closely the last draft of a bill submitted by the Secretary of the Navy, as the members of the Commission think that will meet more of the difficulties to be remedied than any other plan that has been suggested. In the staff bill it is proposed by the sub-committee to give to the staff positive rank, which is one of the chief things that the officers of the various staff corps have been contending for so long. The bill for the enlisted men will follow very closely the bill on that subject proposed by Representative Meyer, of Louisiana.

The operations of the surveying party sent by the U. S. S. Philadelphia to Pearl Harbor, a few miles west of Honolulu, are receiving extended consideration there and elsewhere. Up to the latest accounts, the numerous borings made on the bar reveal only sand and disintegrated coral to a depth of 30 feet, and that so loose as to be easily and inexpensively removed. The only obstacle is an occasional strong swell, all the work being in the open ocean, but this will not much retard dredging. It is regarded as absolutely settled that a channel can be cut at comparatively small cost, which will give to the United States an exclusive harbor and coaling station in the Hawaiian Islands equal to any demands. Ford's Island, which is the point generally considered for occupation, is the best of several islands available, and will be conveyed to the United States by its owner upon the same reasonable terms which he presented to Admiral Kimberly several years ago, and before the last Hawaiian revolution and consequent annexation agitation.

Comdr. R. Potter-Jenkins, R. N., senior surviving officer of the late gun vessel Cormorant, reports himself as an eye-witness of the Peiho forts incident. He says: "Being present at the moment I heard Commodore Tatnall, when stepping on the quarter-deck, use the words 'Blood is thicker than water.' Long may this be appropriately applied to the relations between the navies of the two great nations which are but families of one race." It appears that the amiable Sir John Hopkins looks for a real federation of the naval forces of the British Empire and the United States, and "that the glorious flags of your country and mine may guarantee abiding peace and protection throughout the world." This is very fine, but all the fables agree in the moral that the company of the lion is not the best to hunt it. But little is left but the bones after that all devouring beast has had his fill. Witness the present discontent of the Gallic cock and the German eagle with the division of the spoils of Africa.

Secretary Lamont evidently agrees with the House Committee on Military Affairs in its opinion that there are too many Assistant Adjutant-Generals. This is shown by a decision reached this week to detail two officers of the Adjutant-General's Department to inspection duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Volkmar, we understand, is to be assigned to duty at Governor's Island, as assistant to Colonel Hughes, the Inspector-General of the Department of the East. Major Schwan, now on duty at Omaha, is to be transferred to St. Paul, for duty as an inspector. His present duties as Adjutant-General of the Department of the Platte will be performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Barber, who will be relieved from duty at Washington simultaneously with Colonel Volkmar. These two officers are the only ones who will be relieved from duty in the Adjutant-General's Office at Washington for the present. These assignments will relieve Lieut.-Col. J. F. Kent, 18th Inf., and Maj. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., of their present duties and permit their return to their regiments. All the above changes will go into effect July 15. Maj. J. C. Merrill, Asst. Surgeon-General, is also detached from duty at the War Department, and granted three months leave of absence, after which he will take station at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

From private letters it is learned that on the arrival of the Marion at Honolulu, her condition was found to be so good that the officers on board were not a little disgusted at the fears which had been felt for the ship's safety. After painting and making other preparations for the statutory inspection at Mare Island, the old craft set sail for San Francisco on the 24th of May. Unless the Marion needs much more repairs than is believed to be necessary, it is possible that she may be detailed for duty at Samoa as soon as she can be made ready for sea. It is the policy of the Department to send ships to that station which are able to take care of themselves under sail, and it is not likely that the Charleston or Bennington will be sent to Samoa.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Surg. Horace B. Scott, U. S. N., is at present at Willingford, Conn., where he will remain during the summer.

Miss Annie Wingate, daughter of the late Sailmaker J. W. Wingate and a niece of Commodore G. E. Wingate, U. S. Navy, was married June 6 at Portsmouth, N. H., to Mr. B. A. Reich.

Rear Admiral Russell, of the Navy, is receiving the congratulations of his friends in the service at the successful medical examination which his son passed last week preparatory to entering the Naval Academy.

The detachment of Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap, U. S. Navy, from the Mare Island Navy Yard, was a great surprise to him and his friends, for it had been assumed that this officer would fit the Monadnock for sea and then make a cruise on her.

Rear Admirals T. O. Selfridge and J. H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, registered this week at the Clarendon, New York City; Capt. R. B. Bradford, U. S. Navy, at the Astor House, and Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. Navy, at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Chief Engineer David P. Jones, U. S. Navy, was in Washington a short time since on business connected with his interests in the West. Mr. Jones, notwithstanding his retirement, takes the same interest in naval affairs as formerly, and continues in touch with his corps to a marked degree.

Should Chief Engineer H. H. Cline, U. S. Navy, arrive in the United States before the end of the present fiscal year, it is quite probable that he will be ordered before the Naval Retiring Board at Washington for a thorough examination of his physical condition with a view to the creation of a vacancy in his grade.

Col. Dick Thompson, Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, celebrated his 85th birthday June 9. The event was publicly celebrated in the Opera House, Terre Haute, Ind., which was crowded from pit to dome with an enthusiastic multitude. A few brief remarks congratulating Colonel Thompson were made by ex-President Harrison.

Miss Kate Priestly Paulding, daughter of the late Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U. S. Navy, was married last Thursday in Washington, D. C., to Dr. J. B. Emerson, of New York. The ceremony took place in the Chapel of St. Thomas, and was followed by a reception to the immediate relatives of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Emerson will reside in New York.

Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan were the guests of the Royal Navy Club of 1765 and 1785 at their dinner to commemorate Lord Howe's action, June 1, 1794, at the Hotel Metropole. A party of officers from the Chicago visited Chatham on May 30 as the guests of Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Medway Reserve. Lord Charles conducted the visitors over the various workshops in the Dockyard, and also over some of the war vessels there.

A letter from Hutchinson Island, Fla., May 25, reports that while examining Santa Lucia Inlet, Lieut. C. S. Ripley, U. S. Navy, discovered a large number of Spanish eight-real pieces of dates between 1797 and 1800. They are encrusted with a dark greenish-brown formation, and have pieces of shells and coral adhering to them. These dollars are probably from a Spanish ship which is said to have been wrecked on the Gilbert Reef many years ago, or else they come from the Pirate Gilbert's vessel, which met a similar fate on the reef which bears his name.

There is a story told at the expense of an officer in our Navy who had the ill-fortune to fall into the company of the Secretary of War, then Mr. Proctor, without recognizing him. He confided to his unknown travelling companion that there was only one foreign service that he was afraid of—that was the Russian—and this because of their ability to drink everybody else under the table. Mr. Proctor made effective use of this little incident in bantering his colleague of the Cabinet, Secretary Tracy, of the Navy Department, and the young man has been in hiding ever since.

Miss Carrie Purvis Ayres, daughter of Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, U. S. Navy, was married June 12 at St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to Mr. Ellis Jackson. Many friends were present at the wedding to wish the happy couple God-speed. Miss Florence K. Robinson, daughter of Capt. E. R. Robinson, U. S. Marine Corps, was the bride's only attendant. A reception at the home of the bride's father followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jackson, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins, Miss Sadie Jackson, of Philadelphia; Admiral Gherardi, Capt. and Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Captain and Mrs. Rogers, Paymaster and Mrs. Curtis, Colonel and Mrs. James Forney, of the Marine Corps, and many others.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Sara Kane, daughter of Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. Navy, to Mr. James Galbraith Pettite at the Washington Ave. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on June 11, attracted a fashionable assemblage. Chaplain Kane himself performed the ceremony. The bride is a very popular young lady, who has been abroad with her father more than once, and on his last cruise accompanied him through Egypt and Palestine. Mr. Pettite is a resident of Brooklyn and a gentleman with a large circle of friends. Among the prominent persons were Lieut.-Commander Hanford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Briggs, Captain Rogers, of the Navy Yard, Captain Casey and family, Dr. Brush and family, Pay Director Rufus Parks, Dr. and Mrs. Lovering, Commander and Mrs. Elmer, and a number of other officers of the Brooklyn Naval Station. Rear Admiral Gherardi was unavoidably prevented from attending. Besides these there were a score or more men from the different battalions of the Naval Reserve. Seven "Blue Jackets" from the receiving ship Vermont occupied a front seat at the left of the altar. At the outer door of the Church Sergeant Gibson and Private Riley, of the Marine Corps, in full uniform, stood guard. A reception followed, which was largely attended.

Miss Sampson, the daughter of Capt. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., spent a few days at the Naval Academy last week, but did not remain over for the graduating hop.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo left Washington on Monday morning last for Newport, where he delivered an address in commemoration of the opening of the naval war college.

Med. Insp. T. N. Penrose, of the Navy, remains at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk until some time next year. Many changes have been made there during his incumbency.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, U. S. N., has gone to China to take charge of the engine department of the old Monocacy. Mrs. Zane accompanied him, and they will be gone three years.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., has been in Washington for the last 10 days, and will probably remain for several weeks longer. During a part of his stay he was at the house of Capt. W. T. Sampson, of the Navy.

Medical Inspector Woods, of the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., has fitted up the new residence at that yard in good style, and is enjoying the sensation of being the first occupant of a new Government building. The Doctor will probably remain in charge of the station for several years to come.

A cablegram was sent to Captain Coffin, of the Charleston, on the 12th inst., directing him to send Chief Engineer Hugh H. Cline home by the first steamer. Chief Engineer Cline was condemned by a board of medical survey at Montevideo. His relief is Chief Engineer George J. Burnap, now at San Francisco.

Miss Lulu Moore, daughter of Chief Engineer Moore, U. S. N., has been on a brief visit to Annapolis, where she attended the annual graduating ball. She is accompanied by her sister, Miss Elsie. Their married sister, Mrs. W. E. Sewell, wife of Lieutenant Sewell, of the Marion, remains in San Francisco until the arrival of her husband on the Pacific coast.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. White, U. S. N., took leave of his numerous friends at the Navy Department last week, and reported on board the Miantonomoh on the 7th inst. Mr. White will probably "fetch up" on the Minneapolis later on, and will put in a full cruise of three years on that fine ship. Mrs. White has gone to Boston for a brief rest from housekeeping.

Captain Mahan, of the Chicago, was the guest of Lord Charles Beresford and other British naval experts, who, on June 9, witnessed the trial of the torpedo-destroyer Hornet over the course from Gravesend out to and around the Mouse Lightship. At the recent three-hour trial, the Hornet made 27.62 knots an hour. Her rate of speed June 9, however, was considerably less.

It may interest the friends of Comdr. Leonard Paulding, U. S. N., who died many years ago at Panama, of yellow fever, to know that his grave, on "Dead Man's Island," in the Harbor of Panama, has always been taken good care of by the various United States vessels of war which visit that port. The grave occupies a commanding position on the island, and is embowered with the trailing plants and flowering shrubs which flourish so luxuriantly in that tropical climate. A few years ago Commander Sands, then in command of the U. S. S. Iroquois, repaired the grave with hydraulic cement, and its condition has since been cared for at frequent intervals.

Miss Virginia Fletcher Russell, daughter of Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. Navy, was married June 12 to Mr. William Jewett Haskins, of New York City, in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Miss Mary Van Horne, of this city, was the maid of honor. George Thaddeus Stevens, of New York, was the best man. The presents were many and costly. Mr. Haskins is well known in New York as a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and for eight years was Assistant Engineer and Chief Inspector in the Public Works Department in New York. He was also Chief Engineer of Surveys for the Pelham Bay Park. After a week at Atlantic City Mr. and Mrs. Haskins will sail on the Paris for The Hague and North Cape.

Hon. William T. Ellis, of Kentucky, who served as a Confederate soldier, in the House of Representatives May 25 made an earnest plea in favor of a pension for the widow of Lieut. W. P. Conway, U. S. N., whose services and sacrifices he described. He attributed his death to the hardships and exposures of his last voyage in the Yorktown in 1891-92. To show that precedent existed for granting the special pension asked for, Mr. Ellis gave a list of increase of pensions granted to widows of Navy officers as follows: Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. J. M. Watson, Mrs. E. Middleton, Mrs. C. K. Stribling, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mrs. K. R. Breese, Mrs. S. B. Bissell, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. C. R. Miles, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Fillebrown, Mrs. Craven, Mrs. A. A. Semmes, Mrs. B. L. Edes, Mrs. De Kraft, Mrs. Boyden (mother of Master C. F. Putnam), Mrs. C. H. Burbank and Mrs. Harry Hunt.

The reception given on board the Chicago at Gravesend, June 11, was largely attended, and altogether a brilliant affair, in spite of rainy weather. The spar deck of the ship was covered with a canopy, and decorated with flags of all nations, those of the United States and Great Britain spanning the vessel amidships. A cold collation was served to the guests on the gun deck. A committee of citizens of Gravesend received the guests on the pier and conveyed them to the cruiser on a steamer specially chartered. They were received on board the ship by Lieutenant Porter, who acted as master of ceremonies. Rear Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan received Ambassador Bayard and his party at 4:15 o'clock, when a salute of 19 guns was fired. Nearly 400 guests were present, including a large number of distinguished representatives of English society, Mr. Hiram Maxim, ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Thomas Nast, Henry Irving, the attaches of the French, German, Spanish, Turkish, Argentine, Italian, Japanese, and other embassies and legations.

Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. Navy, on leave, is visiting at his home at Yonkers, N. Y.

The Navy Department has accepted a handsome flag and staff, presented to the battleship Indiana by Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin Beardsley, of Elkhart.

It is understood to be the intention of Secretary Herbert to make a tour of inspection of the naval stations along the Atlantic coast some time during the coming summer. The Dolphin will be used by Secretary Herbert on his trip.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, visited New York during the early part of the week to transact Government business in relation to the transfer of Navy Yard land to the city of Brooklyn for market purposes.

United States Minister Willis, Rear-Admiral Walker and staff, Capt. A. S. Barker, Chief Engineer David Smith, Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., and Lieutenants Werlich and Willard, of the Philadelphia, were among those who officially attended the opening of the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention in the Government Building at Honolulu on May 30.

Commodore Selfridge and the remaining members of the Inspection Board came to New York on Monday last, and on Tuesday made an inspection of the old man-of-war Lancaster, which has just returned from China. The purpose of their inspection is to make recommendations to the Secretary looking to her conversion into a training ship. She will be the flagship of the training fleet when properly fitted for the new work.

Two of the brightest officers in the service kept up their reputation by graduating in law during the past week with the highest honors. They are First Lieut. Chas. H. Lauchheimer, assistant to Judge Advocate General Lemly, and Ensign Robert L. Russell, in charge of the Detail Division of the Navigation Bureau of Navy Department. Both officers passed excellent examinations, and were among the leaders of their class.

Rear Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the Chicago, were among the guests at the Trinity House anniversary banquet at London on the evening of June 13. The Duke of York presided. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery were present. In proposing the toast to the Army and Navy, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha said that, as a member of the corporation, he felt much pleasure in seeing among the guests such distinguished representatives of the United States Navy. Lord George Hamilton, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the toast to the visitors. Nobody, he said, had done more to cement good feeling between England and the United States than had Admiral Erben with his happy speeches. Rear Admiral Erben had not recovered fully from his recent illness, and, in answering Lord George, spoke only a few words of thanks.

A Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., correspondent, referring to the death there, May 31, of Lieut. Lunsford Daniel, 6th U. S. Cav., from concussion of the brain, writes: "He had ridden his horse, a very wild and spirited one, to the town of Gardiner on May 27, and on his return was evidently thrown in such a way as to be rendered unconscious. He remained in this state until his death. Lieutenant Daniels came of one of the best families in Georgia. His mother was a daughter of General Iverson, of the old Army, and his father a leading citizen of Columbus. Being ambitious and filled with a military spirit, he gave up a mercantile position, in which he was earning nearly \$2,000 a year, to wear the uniform of a soldier in the Army. At the time of his enlistment (in 1886) he was Captain of a company of militia in Columbus which had won several prizes in competitive drills. He entered the service with a view to a commission and obtained one as soon as the legal time had expired. He was a student of his profession and ambitious to excel in it."

A most romantic marriage took place June 11 in the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Highland Falls, immediately after the graduation exercises were over, says a despatch to the "Times." The groom was Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, cadet of the class of '94, and the bride was a beautiful girl of 18, daughter of Commissary Sergt. William Kenkle. Miss Kenkle was at the female seminary in New Paltz until she was graduated. She returned to her father's home, on the post, a few months ago, and there met Cadet Lang. It was a case of love at first sight. He determined that the moment he should receive his diploma he would marry her, and to-night they are on their wedding tour. They left West Point on the Albany boat with the other members of the furlough and graduating class. Lieut. Lang was formerly a cadet at the Naval Academy, but resigned, and after spending two years in business, entered the Military Academy, from which he was graduated June 12. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang go from New York to Lake Champlain and the Yellowstone Park, and will then proceed to the Pacific coast, after which Lieut. Lang will join his regiment, the 2d Artillery, in the East.

Capt. P. P. Powell, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, military instructor at the Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., was the recipient of many encomiums at the recent closing exercises. The drills, etc., of the battalion under his command were enthusiastically applauded, and the valedictorian—Herbert Reed—class of 1894, in the course of his remarks, said: "There is one here among us whose duty it has been to instruct us in that gruesome, but necessary accomplishment, the art of war. That he has done his duty faithfully and well, must be patent to every observer. Colonel Powell:—Your example has taught us many times more than mere words ever could have done, much as we have learned of value from them. The bearing of the true soldier, the unvarying spirit of truth and honor that you have displayed to us, have shown us more of the soldierly ideal than could possibly be manifested in the poor, inadequate language of human speech. We sincerely hope that your firmly, but kindly taught lessons, will sink deep in our minds, and that their wholesome effects may never be uprooted. For the last time, we sadly bid farewell to our esteemed and honored commandant."

The marriage of Miss Winifred Taylor, a niece of Mrs. Rulien, to Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d U. S. Inf., is to take place at Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday next, June 20.

Maj. W. P. Atwell, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Atwell and Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Babbitt, sailed for Rotterdam June 9 on the steamship Werkendam.

Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M., U. S. Army, closed up his business at Governor's Island, N. Y., this week, preparatory to starting on three months' leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. William J. Pardee, 25th U. S. Inf., detailed to the Brown University, Providence, R. I., since August, 1892, sailed for Liverpool June 9 on the Umbria to spend his summer vacation.

Redfield Proctor, otherwise Gou-chu-zhe, a private of Indian Company 1, 9th Inf., has embraced the benefits of G. O. 80 and left Fort McPherson, Ga., on three months' furlough and then discharge.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of Colonel Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., has returned to Fort Grant, Ariz., from a three weeks' visit to Fort Leavenworth, where her youngest son is a member of Troop F, 6th Cavalry.

Capt. A. H. M. Taylor, late of the 19th U. S. Inf., and now retired from active service, is residing at 265 21st St., Detroit, Mich. His service dates from the early sixties and he has been connected with the Regular Army since 1862.

Capt. William T. Wood, 18th U. S. Inf., just promoted to that grade by the retirement of Capt. John Anderson, is a valuable officer, who was graduated in 1877 and has been identified with the 18th Infantry since June 30 of that year.

The retirement of Capt. William Hoffman, 11th U. S. Inf., promotes a very efficient officer to Captain—First Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine—after fifteen years' service. Lieutenant Irvine is at present on duty at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., paid a visit to Boston and then came on to New York City, where his address is United Service Club. He is expected to return to Sackett's Harbor the latter part of this week.

Capt. William Conway, 22d U. S. Inf., just retired from active service, served as a lieutenant of New York volunteers during the war and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of the Regular Army in 1866. He was present at Fort Keogh with his company at date of retirement.

Lieut. Ellwood Evans, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, is spending a month on leave from Fort Yates, N. D., at the expiration of which he will go to Annapolis for temporary duty with the Maryland Militia, await orders for a few weeks, and then join at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., for duty on Sept. 10.

Mr. William V. Ewers, son of Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th U. S. Inf., was graduated June 7 from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and received his diploma. Major and Mrs. Ewers were present on the occasion and their son will return with them to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to spend the summer.

The National Guard of New York will doubtless be well pleased that the detail for duty at the state camp at Peekskill has this year fallen upon an officer so well known to them, by reputation at least, as Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Inf. He was expected to arrive in New York the latter part of this week en route to Peekskill.

Lieut. M. P. Waltz, 12th U. S. Inf., who has been on college duty at Memphis, Tenn., is on a short leave at New York City, where two of his children have been ill with diphtheria. We are pleased to learn, however, that they are now convalescent. The Lieutenant is residing at 351 West 5th St., where he will remain until June 30, when he will go to Florence, Md., for a visit.

Some of the ladies of Sing Sing, N. Y., who recently took preliminary steps to organize as Daughters of the American Revolution have organized as Mohegan Chapter, No. 13, with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. A. V. R. Wells; Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry Bowron; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth; Treasurer, Mrs. Francis Larkin, Jr.; Registrar, Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter.

The marriage of Miss Jean Webb, daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Webb, of New York City, to Lieut. George Jervy, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will take place in the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on the evening of June 27. The Rev. Horace S. Bishop, of Orange, N. J., will officiate. Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, of the 2d U. S. Art., will be best man, and the ushers will be Lieut. Merriweather Walker, Lieut. Bates Cavanaugh, Lieut. J. Jay Morrow and Lieut. George P. Howell, all of the Engineers Corps, U. S. A.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles Clark Jameson, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss F. P. Floyd, daughter of Mrs. Helen C. Floyd, took place June 12, in the Presbyterian Church at Highland Park, near Fort Sheridan. Miss Cole Morgan was maid of honor and the twin sisters of the bride, the Misses Irene and Louise Floyd, were the bridesmaids. The best man was Lieut. W. R. Smith, 1st U. S. Art., and the groomsmen Lieut. G. M. Weeks, 15th Inf., and Lieut. James R. Shipton, 1st Art. The bride is a daughter of the late Col. Charles Floyd.

Lieut. John Stafford, Eighth U. S. Inf., who has been in charge of the military department of the Washington University, St. Louis, for some time past, was recently presented with a handsome sword by the members of that department. The affair was a most enjoyable one, and showed the high esteem in which Lieutenant Stafford is held by the young men who have been under his instructions. The presentation was made by Chancellor Chaplain of the University, in a most appropriate speech. The Lieutenant replied feelingly and with brevity, as becomes a soldier: "Cadets, I have nothing to say beyond I thank you." On the hilt of the sword is engraved "Presented to First Lieutenant Stafford by the Washington University Cadets."

Capt. Chas. A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 11 to be absent for a week.

Lieut. J. L. Wilson, Fourth U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., June 12 from a short leave.

Lieut. F. W. Sladen 14th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., this week from leave.

Lieut. Lotus Niles, Second U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on June 10 on leave, to return about June 17.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter, Ninth U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to spend the summer on leave.

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surgeon, U. S. Army, has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., from a few weeks' visit to Boston, Mass.

Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 11 on a short leave, granted by his post commander.

Mr. Henry McDonald Lornin, son of the late Maj. Lorenzo Lornin, First U. S. Art., was married June 6 to Miss Maude Holt.

Col. L. L. Langdon, First U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, June 12, from a brief visit to West Point.

Gen. Philip Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, is visiting friends in New York and vicinity, making his headquarters at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. H. C. Dames, Third U. S. Art., of Key West Barracks, Fla., is expected in New York early in July to spend five or six weeks on leave.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Barr were expected in Chicago the latter part of this week on their return journey from the West to Governor's Island.

Lieut. William Chamberlaine, First U. S. Art., and a detail of men have been busy erecting a telegraph line at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, for military purposes.

The marriage of Mr. Howard L. Page, son of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Page, 22d U. S. Inf., of Fort Keogh, to Miss Mina Havens, will take place on Wednesday next, June 20.

A report has been going the rounds of the daily press this week of the engagement of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to Adj.-Gen. H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland, a bachelor. The report is denied.

Capt. C. B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., June 11, from a short leave preparatory to starting for his next post of duty, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Privates Iron Rattle and Pointing Irons, of Indian Company 1, 20th Inf., have left Fort Assiniboine on furlough under the beneficent G. O. 80, and will secure their discharge Sept. 9 next.

Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Army, left Fort Myer, Va., June 11, to spend the week at West Point. During his absence the post at Fort Myer is commanded by Maj. S. M. Whitely, Seventh Cavalry.

Maj. A. S. Towar, Paymaster U. S. Army, arrived in New York June 11, and after reporting to Major-General Howard, at Governor's Island, established his office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall St.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, was expected to rejoin at Governor's Island the latter part of this week from a brief trip to Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas and Northern New York. He visited Niagara Falls on his way East.

Lieut. John D. Barrette, Third U. S. Art., was to be married June 13 at Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., to Miss Katharine Biddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Biddle. Lieutenant Barrette is on duty at the Military Academy since August, 1892.

Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, will leave Fort Leavenworth about July 1 to enjoy a month on leave. Chaplain Pierce's duties at the military prison have been faithful and earnest, and he is well entitled to the short period of leave allowed him.

Mr. Bayard, our ambassador to England, has been elected to the Twenty-one Club, which consists of the deputation of the Honorable Artillery Company, of which the Prince of Wales is commander, and which visited Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Calvary Church, New York City, was crowded June 12 at noon, when Miss Lillian Mary Ward, second daughter of the late Gen. Rodney C. Ward, was married to Mr. Thomas Wyman Porter, of Montclair, N. J. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Rodney A. Ward.

Americans present at a State ball, at Buckingham Palace, June 8, were Ambassador Bayard, Mrs. Bayard, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Colonel William Ludlow and Mrs. Ludlow, Lieutenant Cowles and Mrs. Cowles, of the U. S. Embassy, and the officers of the man of war Chicago.

Among Army officers registering in New York this week are Maj. E. P. Ewers, Ninth Inf., and Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Lieuts. H. H. Kuhn, retired, M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf., and Chester Harding, C. E., Grand Hotel, and Maj. A. S. Towar, Pay Department, Murray Hill Hotel.

A tablet of black marble has recently been placed within the Fort Leavenworth post chapel in memory of Lieut. Leighton Finley, inscribed as follows:

.....
In memory of
LEIGHTON FINLEY,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Cav., U. S. Army
Born June 9, 1856,
Died Feb. 12, 1894,
From an injury in the line of duty.
Erected by the Officers of His Regiment.
.....

Col. C. L. Best, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Best are, as usual, at Newport, R. I., for the summer.

Adjutant H. B. Moore, 20th U. S. Inf., has left Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on a fortnight's leave.

Capt. W. M. Wallace, Sixth U. S. Cav., with his wife and mother, has taken summer quarters at Orange, N. J.

Col. Richard Loder, Second U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., June 13, to be absent for a week, leaving Capt. Edward Field, Fourth U. S. Art., in command.

Capt. Geo. Walker, Sixth U. S. Inf., who is on duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., has been granted leave for seven days from June 14, to visit his home at Evansville, Ind.

Lieut. Frank Merrill Caldwell, Third U. S. Cav., was married June 6 to Miss Mary Ellen Hay, at Oshkosh, Wis. The married couple will be "at home" at Fort Riley.

Capt. D. Cornman, 21st U. S. Inf., took his company from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara on June 15 for a week's rifle practice on the excellent range at the latter post.

Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army, visited old friends on Governor's Island on Thursday, June 14, and was received with the official honors of a salute due to his rank.

Gen. Thomas M. Vincent has been acting as Adjutant-General of the Army this week during the official absence of Gen. George D. Ruggles at West Point, as the representative of the Secretary of War at the graduating exercises.

Among the officers who were present on the recent contractor's trial trip of the cruiser Minneapolis was Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagger, the Chief of the Ordnance Department. General Flagger expresses himself as being very much pleased with the performance of the vessel.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, paid a visit to his son, Lieut. John Howard, 19th U. S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, on June 9. A salute was fired in his honor, and many courtesies extended to him while at the post. He spent Sunday at the Fort, and took part in some interesting exercises at the prison chapel, arranged by Chaplain Pierce.

The following expert board of engineers has been appointed to recommend the length of span of the New York and New Jersey Bridge, recently authorized by an act of Congress: Prof. W. H. Burr and Theodore Cooper, of New York City; George S. Morrison, of Chicago; G. Bouscaren, of Cincinnati, and Maj. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

A boom has started on Col. Alexander S. Bacon as Governor of the State of New York, his many friends holding him to have all the essential qualities for such a high position. Colonel Bacon was graduated from West Point in 1876, and resigned in 1878, being then in the First U. S. Art. He has since held high position in the State Militia, and is a man of nerve and backbone, as recent political events in Brooklyn have amply testified.

The organization in the Army Building, New York City, June 13, of the board to examine candidates for transfer to the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, brought there Lieuts. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, Second Art., from Fort Riley; George Montgomery, Second Art., from Fort Monroe; D. W. Ketcham, Second Art., from Fort Monroe; T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., from Fort Wayne; F. E. Harris, First Art., from Fort Sheridan; T. C. Dickson, Second Art., from Fort Schuyler; C. P. Summerall, Fifth Art., from the Presidio of San Francisco, and Lieut. W. O. Johnson, 19th Inf., from Fort Brady. Several of them having friends in New York, the visit was a pleasant one.

Lieut. F. W. Kobbe, 23d U. S. Inf., recently transferred to Company C of the regiment from Company A, has been presented by the members of the latter with a gold-headed cane and a set of gold sleeve buttons. The presentation was made on behalf of the company by First Sergt. Albert Kay, Lieutenant Kobbe made a feeling response. The presentation was made by the men as an appreciation of the extreme kindness and courtesy of the Lieutenant to the company. Lieutenant Kobbe took out Company A to the Leon Springs target range, and through his untiring efforts brought the company from the foot of the list to the highest percentage of sharpshooters and marksmen and general figure of merit in company skirmishing and company volley firing in the 23d Regiment during the season of 1894.

Among Fort Riley news we note: Miss Myra Rivers, sister of Lieutenant Rivers, 3d Cav., is visiting friends in Leavenworth. Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, Third Cav., to Miss Mary E. Hay, at Oshkosh, Wis., June 6. The Seventh Cav. Squadron, under command of Maj. T. A. Baldwin, went into target camp on June 7. Chaplain Lowell and his family went East May 8 for a prolonged visit. The engagement of Lieut. T. K. Rivers, 3d Cav., to Miss Kate Fenlon, of Leavenworth, has been announced. Miss Forsyth returned from Omaha June 2. Mrs. D. L. Tate left last week for a short visit in Denver. Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Medical Director of the Department of Missouri, arrived May 7 on a tour of inspection. Maj. A. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., was a visitor last week.

Cant. E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., whose term of duty at the University of Illinois has expired, was presented by the cadet battalion with a valuable gold watch, the occasion of the annual competitive drill being taken to make the presentation an especial demonstration of respect and esteem. The "Gazette," referring to the matter, says: "Captain Hills' leaving will cause general regret to students, faculty and citizens alike. During the time he has been stationed here he has made friends of all whom he has met. As the head of the Military Department of the University, he has never had a superior; he has at all times labored faithfully for the advancement of this branch of the University and has succeeded well, for the battalion is in better condition now than it has been before in a number of years."

Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., June 14, from a pleasant visit to West Point, N. Y.

Lieut. F. L. Dodds, R. Q. M., 9th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., early in the week to be absent about ten days.

Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th U. S. Inf., who has been on leave from Fort Thomas, Ky., since May 19, is expected to rejoin about July 19.

Lieut. John S. Mallory, A. D. C. to General Wheaton, has entered upon additional staff duty as Inspector of Small Arms, Department of Texas.

Lieut. J. T. Knight, R. Q. M., 3d U. S. Cav., now at Fort Reno, is expected in the East early in July, to spend that month and August on leave.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., left there June 9, to be absent on a week's leave.

Capt. S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, will leave Memphis, Tenn., in a few days to spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th U. S. Cav., visited Bay Ridge, Md., this week on public business connected with the approaching encampment near there of the cavalry troops from Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., has been assigned to duty as Post Adjutant; Lieut. W. H. Murray, 21st Inf., as Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at the new military post of Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., has taken charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Department there.

Maj. A. E. Bates, Paymaster, U. S. Army, amid many farewells and Godspeeds, left New York this week for San Francisco to enter upon duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of California.

Chaplain W. F. Barry, U. S. Army, delivered a masterly oration at the Memorial Day exercises at Fort Sully, which were held under the auspices of the Lieut.-Col. W. F. Drum Garrisons, R. N. A. W.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Robinson, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. Army, has closed up his business at Vancouver Barracks and is expected shortly at Jeffersonville, Ind., to take charge of the Q. M. depot there.

Capt. J. J. Crittenden, 22d U. S. Inf., who has just attained that grade by the retirement of Capt. William Conway, has been identified with the regiment since he was appointed to it from civil life in 1876 from Kentucky. He is a valuable and efficient officer.

Mrs. Krayenbuhl and son, of Fort Riley, are the guests of the lady's mother, Mrs. Craigie, at Fort Leavenworth, during the absence of Lieutenant Krayenbuhl, Second Art., undergoing examination in New York with a view to transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Miss Elise Gurley Elderkin, daughter of Maj. W. A. Elderkin, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, was married June 4, at Los Angeles, Cal., to Dr. Bernard Gallaudet, of New York. After the ceremony the married couple left the Pacific coast for the East.

The House Committee have favorably reported the bills to restore and retire James T. Peale, late Captain, Second Cavalry, who was dismissed Dec. 20, 1880, for drunkenness and violation of his pledge of total abstinence. The report is based upon testimonials to Mr. Peale's recent good behavior.

Capt. J. R. Clagett, 23 U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Ringgold, Tex., May 30, from San Antonio. A correspondent writes: "They marched from Laredo by road, and looked as well as if they had just been dismissed from dress parade. Troop 1, Fifth Cavalry, took charge of them as their guests for the day, and gave them a sumptuous cavalry dinner."

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman rests in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, at the junction of Bethany and the Holy Rosary walks, says a correspondent in that city. The monument which will mark the exact spot of the Sherman lot is not yet completed, and the grave is at present without a headstone to designate it. It is directly in front of the centre gravestone, that of his son Willie, who died in 1865, at the age of nine years. At the left, beneath the granite cross, lies the body of Mrs. Sherman, who died in 1888, and at the right is the grave of baby Charles, who died in 1864, after having lived less than a year.

Colonel Lamont is not much imbued with the idea of keeping up the pomp and panoply of war when he visits the army posts hereabouts or makes a voyage of inspection to West Point, says the New York "Sun." There have been Secretaries of War who carried a degree of martial dignity into their work which afforded the army officers an unending amount of amusement; but Mr. Lamont never offends in this direction. He is, in point of fact, the least pretentious Cabinet officer whose doings have been chronicled of late by the newspapers. Mrs. Lamont, who is a remarkably sweet-faced, gentle-looking woman, apparently shares her husband's easy-going notions as far as public parade is concerned.

Mr. C. O. Howard, son of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, is Commander of the Boys' Brigade, organized in Newark, N. J., last April, limited to 1,000 members. The boys, in addition to religious training, are drilled, have a brass band, drum corps, bicycle corps, etc. Mr. Howard, in his prospectus for recruits, says: "Any strong, healthy boy of good moral character, under 21 years of age, able to learn the manual of arms and march, and furnish a recommendation from some member of a Congregational church or Sunday-school of Newark, is qualified to enlist by handing his name to the First Sergeant of any company or a recruiting officer. Recruiting officers meet each evening at Belleville Avenue Congregational Sunday-school rooms."

Capt. A. C. Taylor, Second U. S. Art., on sick leave from Fort Warren, Mass., is at Red Bluff, Cal.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks leave from Fort Monroe, Va., at Grand Isle, Vermont.

At the recent horse show at St. Martin's Green, Philadelphia, one interesting feature was a drill by the cadets of the Pennsylvania Military College under their instructor, Lieut. George McK. Williamson, Sixth U. S. Cav. The young soldiers showed themselves perfectly at home in the saddle and also out of it, as many were during the difficult evolutions.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Max Bock, an esteemed and respected clerk of senior grade in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, died suddenly in Washington, D. C., June 7. He enlisted in the Third Inf. in 1849, and in the Second Inf. in 1854; was detached to duty in the Adjutant-General's office Sept. 17, 1861; appointed clerk Class 1 in 1862, and clerk Class 4 in 1865. His death losses to the service a veteran of unimpeachable record.

Lieut.-Comdr. Wesley W. Bassett, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on June 9, was a veteran naval officer; he was appointed Midshipman in 1838. He attained the grade of Master Feb. 20, 1854; was out of the regular service from Sept. 22, 1854, to June 8, 1872, but served from March 4, 1862, as an active Assistant Paymaster, and on June 8, 1872, was transferred from the volunteer service, and retired under the act of March 3, 1871.

Frederick L. Childs, late Colonel of Ordnance, Confederate States Army, whose death occurred at Stateburg, S. C., on the 10th inst., came of old army stock, his father and his grandfather having both been in the service before him. His father was Major Thomas Childs, a very distinguished officer in the Mexican War, who was famous in his day for his conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Chapultepec, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in recognition of his gallant and valuable services at that battle. Colonel Childs was born in Maine in the year 1831, and was graduated at St. James College, Maryland, in 1851. From this institution he went to the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until July 1, 1855, when, at the age of 24, he was graduated and promoted to the Army as brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He served against the Seminoles in Florida in 1856 and 1857, and held the position of assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the Military Academy from September, 1857, to February, 1859. The remainder of 1859 he was in garrison at Fort Moultrie. At the close of 1859 he was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and was afterwards transferred to Fort Duncan, where he remained until the news of the secession of South Carolina reached him. Colonel Childs married first a sister of General Anderson, of Georgia, by whom he had several children.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Notice has been given in the Senate during the past week of a number of amendments that Senators propose to offer to the Naval Appropriation Bill when it is up for consideration in the Senate. These amendments have all been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs for their preliminary consideration before being sent to the Committee on Appropriations. They are as follows:

By Mr. Cameron.—To appropriate \$50,000 for a dry dock at League Island Navy Yard, 700 feet long, 80 feet beam, to take a vessel drawing 28 feet of water.

By Mr. Hutton.—To authorize and enable the Secretary of the Navy to remit the time penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius.

By Mr. Higgins.—Any officer, within the regular retiring age of 62 years, who has been transferred from the active list to the retired list for disability possibly curable, shall be entitled, half-yearly, to examination under Navy Department direction, as to ability to perform the duties of his existing commission, and if found thus able, and there be no further necessity for his continuance as a supernumerary officer, he shall be ordered back to the active list, according to his existing commission, when the next vacancy occurs in that grade.

By Mr. Hoar.—Providing that \$60,000 shall be made available for the production and test of a 10-inch high-powered wire-wound rifle adapted to the Naval service; that the plan of construction and design of said gun shall be selected by a board of Naval officers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and that the board shall be satisfied that the party whose plan may be approved can convey to the Navy Department a legal right to the use of the invention.

By Mr. Morrill.—That from and after the passage of this act the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory shall be a person selected from civil life, learned in the science of astronomy, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000; he may also occupy the dwelling house near the observatory free of rent. The superintendent aforesaid is hereby authorized and directed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to reorganize said observatory establishment and to make such regulations as may be expedient in relation to the observatory and its subordinate officers, professors and other employees; Provided, that after Jan. 1st, 1895, the total salaries and annual expenditures shall be adjusted to a basis of not exceeding \$50,000 per annum.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the bill for the selection of a site for a navy yard and dry dock on Sabine Pass, Tex.

The House has passed the bill granting a pension at the rate of \$25 per month to Eliza K. Starr, widow of the late Col. Samuel H. Starr, of the Sixth Cav.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill, which has already passed the Senate, for the appointment of Capt. William R. Steinmetz, retired, to be a Major on the retired list of the Army.

Senator Hale has given notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the General Deficiency bill providing for the payment of \$1,018.63 to Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, for services as Acting Chief Constructor of the Navy from March 4 to Dec. 14, 1886, inclusive, being the difference between his pay as Naval Constructor and that of Chief Constructor.

Representative Robinson has introduced a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore J. H. Gillis for meritorious services rendered while a lieutenant in the Navy of the United States in rescuing, at imminent peril to himself, the lives of three sailors from the sunken schooner Filomena, of the Argentine Republic, in the harbor of Montevideo, on the 1st day of March, 1859.

THE ARMOR PLATE INVESTIGATION.

The testimony before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs in regard to the armor plate contracts, so far as printed, contains only the testimony of Capt. W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. During the past week the Committee have examined Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, U. S. N., who, with Captain Sampson and Professor Alger, conducted the investigation at the Carnegie works. Captain Sampson stated that the material used in the manufacture of armor plates was without question "the very best material," and that defective plates were due entirely to mistakes of manufacture. Up to 10 inches, "the results which the Carnegie people have obtained by rolls," said Captain Sampson, "have been as good as those reached by the Bethlehem company with the hammer or press." For armor of greater thickness he thought the hammer or press was better, and this is the method now being used by the Carnegie works.

Captain S. describes the process of manufacture and the methods of inspection and the Government requirements for armor. He said: "The blowholes are not in themselves serious defects. If the blowholes are absolutely avoided, it is a pretty sure indication that the metal is not as good as it should be." Herr Krupp regards them as an indication of good material. "The armor plates which he exhibited at Chicago contained a great many blowholes." The serious charge was that plates were surreptitiously subjected to additional treatment after they had been selected for ballistic test as representative of a group. There was no proof one way or the other as to whether the other plates of a group had been re-treated, but in his opinion "every plate would pass the ballistic test." "In my opinion," said Captain Sampson, "every plate was above the requirements." This opinion was based upon ballistic tests. In one case, when the lower half of a plate had been re-treated the upper half was tested, and it "passed with a large margin." The defective plates were about 15 per cent. below "the maximum of the best plates," which the company had produced. The Carnegie company was fined, according to Captain Sampson, not because they furnished bad armor, but because some they furnished was not up to their best work. "The best armor they could make should have been supplied to the Government."

Being asked to explain the motive of the workmen in deceiving the inspectors, Captain Sampson said: "They had a natural pride in obtaining large results. They did not actually receive pay, but they did receive presents, and their promotion and success in the company depended upon the rate at which they turned out this armor. That was the secret of that slighted work. These people were patted on the back when they put through a good deal of armor, and were in consequence promoted, but their pay was not increased."

Captain Sampson said with reference to the charge that the inspector's stamp had been used without his knowledge: "I investigated that and I found that there was no evidence to bear that out. On the contrary, it was just the other way. I do not remember any case where the testimony was given directly that the inspector's stamp had been forged at the Carnegie works. That has been done elsewhere but not there." He further said: "This bad treatment was done at night, and as this work went on continuously, it could not be applied to many plates." He thought it possible for the men to treat the plates in the manner they did without the knowledge of the superintendent or "without the knowledge of anybody."

In his testimony, Lieutenant Ackerman said: "There had been nothing to show that the proprietors of the works had anything to do with the frauds. They seemed to have been carried on by those at the works." He thought it was done by the order of the superintendent or through his influence.

VOLUNTEER APPOINTEES.

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

In the Journal of May 12 I note with pleasure the remarks of "Volunteer," that are so just and noble, showing a disposition that I trust actuates the majority of the volunteers who hold commissions in our Army. In my remarks in the Journal of April 14 I did not intend to make a sweeping charge against the class who entered the Army from the volunteers, for I have the honor to count among my best and most esteemed friends noble men and gallant soldiers who, from their experience in the war, saw the importance of the profession of arms, and decided to devote their lives to the service. I am ready to believe that a large majority of the number accepted their commissions with the rank and file thereby conveyed, and that they have no desire, after 30 years have passed, to disturb the present order of rank under which they accepted their places, or to now leap over the heads of their file leaders. The views of "Volunteer" are true to the echo, and ought to influence the action of Congress, which should not give heed to the one-sided statements of those few malcontents who would disturb the established order for their own personal advantage, and who, I am glad to learn from "Volunteer," are in the minority.

A CITIZEN NOT IN THE ARMY.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

The following is a roster of the officers on duty at Columbus Barracks at the depot of the general recruiting service May 20, 1894: Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, 2d Inf., Commanding Depot; 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., Depot Adj., Recruiting Officer, Commanding Band and Depot Detachment; Capt. Chas. Bird, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M. and A. O. O.; Maj. William E. Water, Surg., Depot Surgeon; Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg., Assistant Depot Surgeon; 1st Lieut. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Assistant Depot Surgeon; 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., in charge of Depot Mess and Exchange, Depot Treasurer, Mess and Exchange Officer; 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., Instructor of Calisthenics, in charge of gymnasium and A. C. S. Company Officers—Depot Detachment, 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., Commanding Detachment; Co. A of Instruction, 1st Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., Commanding; 1st Lieut. Will T. Ray, 15th Inf., Co. B of Instruction; Capt. Henry F. Ritzus, 25th Inf., Commanding; 1st Lieut. George F. Ahern, 25th Inf., Co. C of Instruction, 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., Commanding; 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., Co. D of Instruction, 1st Lieut. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf., Commanding.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in and around Washington, many officers on duty there are being vaccinated as a matter of precaution.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.*

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.*

JOSEPH B. DOE, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

Circular, War Dept., A.-G. O., June 11, 1894. Letter from the Treasury Department, of June 6, 1894, states that, in order to make a more nearly equal division of public deposits, between the two National bank depositaries of Leavenworth, Kan., it is desired that the disbursing officers of the War Department who have active accounts with the First National Bank of Leavenworth shall hereafter, until further advised, keep their accounts with the Leavenworth National Bank, of that city.

G. O. 6, May 29, Dept. of Texas. With deep regret the Commanding General announces the death of 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, which occurred at this station on Monday, the 28th inst.

The important functions discharged by Lieutenant Myers at these headquarters during the past four years, have been characterized in a high degree by conscientious fidelity and appreciation of official responsibility. Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1873, Lieutenant Myers was appointed second Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment of Artillery, in which organization he has since served continuously.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the Department Staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier-General Wheaton: ARTHUR MACARTHUR, JR., Asst. A.-G.

G. O. 7, May 28, 1894, Dept. of Texas, publishes the schedule of authorized road stations in the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, as well as the prices to be paid for fuel, forage and water at the stations named.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General's Department.

Col. Edward M. Heyl, Ins.-Gen., will proceed to and inspect the post of Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 53, June 4, D. M.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M. U. S. A., having retired from Dept. of Columbia Hqrs., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Dept., relieving Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., from temporary charge of that office (S. O. 12, June 4, D. C.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., to take effect about June 5, 1894. (S. O. 6, June 4, D. C.)

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Maj. Chas. R. Barnett, Q. M. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The journeys performed by Maj. Wm. H. Nash, C. S. C. O. S., from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Portland, Ore., and return on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 80, May 31, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Robinson, Dep. Q. M. G., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will transfer all funds, records, etc., to Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., who is assigned to temporary charge of that office, pending the arrival of Maj. Jas. M. Marshall, Q. M. (G. O. 11, May 29, D. C.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Com. Serg. Andrew Wallenstein, at Fort Sully, S. Dak. (S. O. 70, June 6, D. D.)

Com. Serg. Peter Heck is ordered to duty at Mount Vernon Bks., Ala. (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Serg. Gustav W. Fahlbusch, will be relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex. He will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Capt. William L. Kneidler, Asst. Surg., will accompany Batteries B and M, 5th Art., to Fort Canby, Wash., as medical officer, and will return from that post with the two batteries of the same regiment en route to the harbor of San Francisco, in the same capacity. Lieut.-Col. Albert Horneau, Deputy Surg.-Gen., during the temporary absence of Asst. Surg. Kneidler, will perform his duties in addition to those of Medical Director of the Department (S. O. 58, June 1, D. C.)

The verbal orders directing Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., to proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the Camp, U. S. troops near Alderson, I. T., are confirmed (S. O. 54, June 7, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, N. Dak., and will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., is granted Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg. (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Patrick McGloin is transferred from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 50, June 7, D. T.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. 26, c. s., Dept. Colo., as directs the discharge of Pvt. Patrick O'Brien, Hospital Corps (Fort Marcy, N. M.) is revoked (S. O. 29, May 26, D. C.)

The following changes of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are made: Acting Hospital Steward William C. Livingston will proceed from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. Acting Hospital Steward Samuel H. Leopold will proceed from Fort DuChesne, Utah, to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty (S. O. 29, May 29, D. C.)

The following transfer of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps is ordered: Hospital Steward Daniel Miller from Camp Eagle Pass to Fort Ringgold, Tex. Acting Hospital Steward Richard S. Noaks from Fort Hancock to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 50, June 7, D. T.)

Pay Department.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 13, S. O. No. 91, c. s., H. Q. A., Adjutant-General's office, Maj. Charles I. Wilson, Chief Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California (G. O. 10, June 4, D. C.)

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return on public business (S. O. 80, May 31, D. C.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payments due May 31, 1894, in Dept. of Columbia: Maj. Frank M. Cox, Paymr., at Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash. Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymr., at headquarters of the department, and Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Maj. F. S. Dodge, Paymr., at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Boise Barracks, and Fort Sherman, Idaho; also at Fort Spokane, Wash., on muster of April 30, 1894 (G. O. 80, May 31, D. C.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Opt. Charles S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground,

Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business. (S. O., June 13, H. J. A.)

Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., will make one visit during the present month from Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on official business (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Serg. Andrew Keefe, will report in person to the C. O. of Fort Warren, Mass., July 2, 1894, for discharge and re-enlistment, and then return to his station at Fort Independence (S. O. 122, June 11, D. E.)

Lieut. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from West Point Aug. 1, instead of Aug. 16, and assigned to duty at San Francisco as relief of 2d Lieut. C. A. F. Flagler.

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted Post Chaplain Chas. C. Pierce (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted Post Chaplain John B. McNeely (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav., Acting Ins.-Gen., will proceed to and inspect the State Agricultural College of Oregon, at Corvallis, Ore., and Recruiting Rendezvous and Sub-Depot at Seattle, Wash. (S. O. 80, May 31, D. C.)

3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

Leave for two months, to take effect after July 1, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. Knight, Q. M., 3d Cav. (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry. Col. Charles E. Compton.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's cert., is granted 2d Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav. (S. O. 60, June 6, D. C.)

The roster of non-commissioned officers of the 4th Cavalry, corrected to June 6, 1894, with year of promotion, is as follows: Serg.-Maj. Frederick Roecker, 1886; Quartermaster-Serg. Alfred Spon, 1891; Chief Trumpeter Charles A. Crawford, 1893; Chief Musician William S. Littleton, 1893; Saddler Sergt. Lorenzo Harshman, 1893.

First Sergeants—Alvin Arndt, Troop I, 1885; Alexander Smart, E. John Holtzman, G, 1891; Martin Mayn, H, George A. Leonard, K, 1892; George Fulle, B, Charles Stream, D, 1893; Hugh McGill, F, Marcus H. Beach, C, Patrick Fitzgerald, A, 1894.

Sergeants—Daniel Maloney, Troop A, 1886; Charles H. Cobet, B, William Wilson, B, 1888; Winthrop Richardson, J, Frederick Koster, D, 1889; Lenyke Thomas, K, Julius Schou, G, Samuel F. Green, D, Thomas W. Guinan, E, 1890; George A. Soyer, I, Charles Maurer, H, Edward Mallaghan, A, Harrie Hodson, I, Harry H. Simons, D, James M. Bird, A, Jacob P. Darmstadt, H, 1891; John Neilligan, C, Alfred Blake, D, James Hill, G, Patrick J. Blake, F, Richard Weege, K, Fred C. Cummings, F, Adolf Engel, F, 1892; Frank Leon, band, Henry Henricks, H, Sandorzi Ugo, H, Theodore C. Donner, K, Nathaniel Greene, I, William F. Harding, C, Reginald A. Bradley, C, Charles L. H. Wright, F, Emil Burkhardt, E, Charles J. Fulle, B, Alexander H. Davidson, E, Michael W. Armstrong, G, Edward D. Farrell, B, William Girdwood, C, Gabriel Sovdevsky, K, Robert D. Cooper, B, Joseph H. Krumm, H, Frank J. Donohue, K, James Boyle, E, Thomas J. Doyle, A, Paul Singer, I, 1893; William T. Corey, G, Byron S. Lemmon, G, Frederick Baker, G, Francis P. Kirwin, D, Lorenz Reith, A, Joseph H. McLean, F, Samuel Adams, B, 1894.

Corporals—Thomas Cullen, Troop A, Frank Weise, F, Charles Andre, A, Louis Foerster, K, 1892; Patrick J. Walsh, I, Jacob Roll, H, James F. Kelly, K, Austin Comerford, E, Harry D. Breen, I, Albert J. Mason, D, Edwin R. Engeldorf, E, Alexander Sparrow, E, William Harris, G, John Connors, F, Garrett O'Kelly, D, William H. Sadlier, K, George Murray, D, Joseph Simon, B, Benjamin F. Goldard, H, Lorenzo de Clairmont, R, James E. Reilly, B, William Farrell, K, Frank Holden, E, 1893; William Thorne, A, Edward Nathan, I, Paul L. Campbell, C, Herman Bangen, G, John J. McCall, G, Thomas Furman, C, Charles K. Manes, H, Peter J. Flynn, G, Charles Hildebrandt, A, Levin T. Connor, D, William Hart, I, David M. Harshbarger, F, Ralph Kenwick, F, Dennis Driscoll, H, George W. Moffett, B, 1894.

5th Cavalry—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about July 1, with permission to apply for an extension, of ten days, is granted 2d Lieut. El. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav. (S. O. 51, June 8, D. T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Jas. G. Harbord, 5th Cav. (S. O. 54, June 7, D. M.)

6th Cavalry—Col. David S. Gordon.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 2, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav. (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.)

Troop D, 6th Cav., commanded by Captain Scott, is now located at the lower Geyser Basin, in the Yellowstone National Park, for guard and patrol duty during the summer.

While out on herd guard recently, Serg. Newton Kimball, Troop H, 6th Cav., had his horse fall, and was unfortunate enough to break his collar bone and severely sprain his ankle. Sergeant Kimball was considered one of the best riders in the 6th, but making a short turn while trying to prevent his herd from running over the Nohrara River bridge caused the accident.

Blacksmith Andrew Keiser, 6th Cav., whose phenomenal score at the cavalry competition at Fort Wingate, N. M., in 1890, may be remembered, has deserted from the guard-house at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. It is a singular fact, says a despatch, that since those phenomenal scores in 1890, Keiser has not taken part in any competition.

7th Cavalry—Col. James W. Forsyth.

The journey performed by Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cav., from Sackett's Harbor, to Buffalo, thence to Dunkirk and return to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Watervliet, N. Y., was on public business, in compliance with instruction of the Secretary of War, and is approved for mileage (S. O. 124, June 13, D. E.)

8th Cavalry—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 79, June 1, D. C.)

The target practice season—carbine and revolver—for troops F and G, 8th Cav., is extended fifteen days, by reason of change of station (S. O. 78, June 4, D. D.)

On June 5 Private Walter L. Robertson, Troop A, and Private Andrew Vogesser, Troop I, were appointed Corporals.

Corpl. Albert J. Schuett, Troop I, 8th Cav., and Sergt. John P. Walsh, Troop C, 8th Cav., were on June 1 reduced to privates, upon their own application.

In Troop C, the following promotion and appointments were made on June 1: Corpl. Jas. T. Edgar to be Sergeant, vice Walsh, reduced; Private Ernst A. Falk to be Corporal, vice Edgar, promoted.

9th Cavalry—Col. James Biddle.

Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., Acting Ins.-Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for the purpose of making the annual inspection (S. O. 30, June 1, D. C.)

Private David R. Dillon, Band, 9th Cav., on June 1 was appointed Sergeant of Band, 9th Cav., vice Williams, transferred. Corpl. Samuel E. Jones, Troop C, 9th Cav., having tendered his resignation as Corporal, the same was accepted on June 1.

1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to inspect supplies, to be delivered for use of the Indian service during the current fiscal year at Rushville, Neb., for the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.; gross beef at Pine Ridge Agency; also to witness the issue of annuity goods to be delivered at said agency during said year (S. O. 58, June 7, D. P.)

10th Cavalry—Col. J. K. Misher.

Capt. Chas. L. Cooper, 10th Cav., Fort Keogh, Mont., is designated to examine horses delivered by Contractor Jordan at North Montana before they are finally accepted (S. O. 80, June 7, D. D.)

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

1st Artillery—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. C. J. Bailey, R. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 124, June 13, D. E.)

The leave granted Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., is extended 14 days (S. O. 120, June 8, D. E.)

2d Artillery—Col. Richard Loder.

Sergt. Richard Curran, Bat. L, 2d Art., is relieved as Steward in the Post Exchange and Sergt. Casper Schwab, Bat. H, 2d Art., is detailed in his stead (Orders 85, Fort Schuyler, June 12).

3d Artillery—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1894, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and nine days, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, 3d Art. (S. O. 124, June 13, D. E.)

Leave for one month from July 1 is granted Capt. Frank Frank W. Hess, 3d Art. (S. O. 125, June 14, D. E.)

S. O. 48, is modified to direct that discharge be given Sergt. John R. Bennett, Bat. K, 3d Art., by the C. O., Key West Barracks, instead of by the regimental commander (S. O. 123, June 12, D. E.)

Corpl. T. E. Sullivan, Bat. D, 3d Art., is relieved from extra duty as school teacher at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Orders 92, Fort McPherson, June 5).

4th Artillery—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Mortar practice will be commenced by the batteries at Fort McHenry on June 18, under the direction of the post commander, Major Rodney.

A recent despatch from Staunton, Va., reports the death, June 9, from a gunshot wound, of Sergt. W. T. McCauley, Bat. D, 4th Art., on furlough.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1894, is granted Capt. Constantine Chas. 4th Art. (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 28, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., and he is authorized to go beyond the limits of the United States (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery—Col. William M. Graham.

1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Alcatraz Island, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., relieved (S. O. 58, June 1, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art., will proceed in advance of Batteries B and M, to Fort Canby, Wash., for the purpose of receiving for all public property of whatever character to be left at that post, thereby facilitating the departure of Batteries A and C, 5th Art., from that post en route to the harbor of San Francisco (S. O. 58, June 1, D. C.)

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

1st Infantry—Col. Wm. E. Shafter.

Capt. Francis E. Pierce, 1st Inf., Recruiting Officer, No. 324 First avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn., will visit the rendezvous and sub-depot No. 34 East Seventh street, St. Paul, Minn., June 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 23, 1894 (S. O. 118, June 8, R. S.)

2d Infantry—Col. John C. Bates.

1st Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., Aide-de-Camp, is announced as Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, Dept. of Texas (S. O. 7, June 8, D. T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Muir, 2d Inf. (S. O. 64, June 7, D. M.)

3th Infantry—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

2d Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 3th U. S. Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about July 1 (S. O. 54, June 7, D. M.)

Lieut. J. W. Heavey, 3th Inf., is relieved from further duty with Co. C (Orders 28, St. Francis Barracks, June 4).

Sergt. Chas. T. Thurston, Co. B, 3th Inf., is detailed as Overseer in Q. M. D. (Orders 36, Jackson Barracks, May 31).

6th Infantry—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Co. A, 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara July 15 for target practice and remain there until close of the annual rifle competitions (S. O. 120, June 8, D. E.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about June 14, is granted Capt. George B. Walker, 6th Inf. (Order 91, June 13, 6th Inf.)

Sergt. Christian Reiff, Co. D, 6th Inf., is detailed on extra duty as Overseer, vice Sergt. Hugh Keenan, Co. H, 6th Inf., relieved (Orders 90, Fort Thomas, June 10).

The following promotion and appointment of non-commissioned officers were made in Co. B on June 12: Corpl. Oliver Coultas to be Sergeant, vice Swin, discharged; Lance Corpl. Willie Swin to be Corporal, vice Coultas, promoted.

7th Infantry—Col. Henry C. Merriam.

Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard, State of New York, at Peekskill, N. Y., commencing June 16, 1894 (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry—Col. James J. Van Horn.

2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty inspecting Indian supplies at Rushville, Neb., and at Pine Ridge Agency (S. O. 58, June 7, D. P.)

9th Infantry—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. William L. Carpenter, 9th Inf. (S. O., June 11, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., is extended three days (S. O. 122, June 11, D. E.)

The C. O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will relieve 1st Sergt. Daniel Callaghan, Co. K, 9th Inf., from duty with Co. I (Indians), and send him to Madison Bar-

racks, N. Y., to report to his regimental commander (S. O. 121, June 9, D. E.).

The leave granted Capt. Thos. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., is extended fifteen days (S. O. June 12, H. Q. A.).

11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

Capt. William Hoffman, 11th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., June 8, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

Private William S. Elliot, Co. H, was on June 8 appointed Corporal, vice Remark, reduced.

14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

Maj. J. W. French, 14th Inf., Act. Ord. Officer at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will turn over to the Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. of Columbia, all the Colts revolvers, caliber .38, and the ammunition pertaining thereto, still remaining on hand issued under Par. 5, S. O. 68, c. 8, D. C. (S. O. 90, June 4, D. C.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 3, is granted 2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf. (S. O. 89, May 31, D. C.).

16th Infantry.—Col. Matthew M. Blunt.

So much of the sentence of G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf., as remains unexecuted is remitted (S. O. 90, June 1, D. C.).

17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Maj. Wm. H. Blahce, 17th Inf., was ordered June 7 to proceed from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join his battalion at Green River, Wyo. (S. O. 58, June 7, D. P.).

19th Infantry.—Col. Simon Snyder.

2d Lieut. William O. Johnson, 19th Inf., will report to the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Wednesday, June 13, 1894, for examination with view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., June 9, H. Q. A.).

20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Adj., 20th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 78, June 4, D. D.).

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on being relieved from duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission, is granted 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf. (S. O., June 13, H. Q. A.).

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., is relieved from duty as special recruiting officer Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 57, June 2, D. P.).

The companies of the 21st Infantry at Fort Porter, will hold their target practice at Fort Niagara. The first company will go there on June 15, the second on July 15 (S. O. 120, June 8, D. E.).

Lance Corporal L. B. Simmonds, Co. E, 21st Inf., was promoted Corporal on June 13.

22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.

The following promotions and changes were made on June 1 among the non-commissioned officers of the 22d Infantry: In Co. A, Corporal Oscar Borgerson to be Sergeant, vice Wicox, discharged; Corporal Jas. H. Redmond to be Sergeant, vice Lunny, reduced; Corporal Chas. P. Twohig, reduced to private at his own request; Privates George Greenlee, James L. O'Donnell, Chas. F. Sleeth and Henry Overbay, to be Corporals. In Co. G: Corporal Alfred G. Sanders is reduced to a private at his own request; Corporal Albert H. Newman promoted to Sergeant, Corporal Thomas Kelly, Co. C, having re-enlisted, is continued as Corporal from the date of his original appointment (Orders 28, June 1, 22d Inf.).

23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d Inf. (S. O. 51, June 8, D. T.).

2d Lieut. H. C. Clark, 23d Inf., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty to command the detachment of Seminole-Negro Indian scouts stationed at that post (S. O. 52, June 9, D. T.).

Cos. C, E, G and H, 23d Inf., left San Antonio, June 10, to march to Fort Clark, a journey of about 11 days.

25th Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 24, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Murdock, 25th Inf. (S. O. 53, June 4, D. M.).

1st Lieut. Carrol A. Devol, 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont., is designated, in conjunction with a civilian inspector, to inspect, receive, pay for and distribute the 122 horses for the cavalry service about to be delivered at the V. F. Rancho or Norris, Mont., under contract with Walter B. Jordan (S. O. 80, June 7, D. D.).

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey will meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, June 7, to fix the responsibility for loss or damage existing in articles of subsistence stores submitted to it for its action by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wilson, A. C. G. S., D. C. Detail: Capt. William P. Van Ness, and 1st Lieuts. Adam Slaker and Gustave W. S. Stevens, 1st Art. (S. O. 117, June 5, D. E.).

A board of survey, to consist of Maj. J. F. Weston, C. of S.; Capt. F. J. Kernan, Acting J. A.; 2d Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., A. D. C., will assemble at San Antonio on June 11 for the purpose of making an inventory and submitting the customary returns of the public property for which the late 1st Lieut. J. E. Myers, 3d Art., Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department, was accountable (S. O. 52, June 9, D. T.).

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambright, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf., will assemble at camp at Helena, Mont., on June 8, 1894, to inquire into the antecedent service of Private William C. Worthen, Co. C, 22d Inf., with a view to determine his eligibility to furlough and discharge (S. O. 78, June 4, D. D.).

Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered: At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the 7th of June, 1894: Detail—Capt. William M. Van Horn, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Capt. William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf., judge advocate.

At Whipple Barracks, A. T., June 5: Detail—Lieut.-Col. William H. Powell, 11th Inf.; Maj. James H. Bradford, 11th Inf.; Capt. William R. Hall, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf.; Capt. George LeR. Brown, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Pierce M. B.

Travis, Adjutant, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., judge advocate (S. O. 29, May 29, D. C.).

At camp at Helena, Mont., the 14th of June, 1894: Detail—Maj. Emerson H. Liscum, 22d Inf.; Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf.; Capt. John McA. Webster, 22d Inf.; Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambright, 22d Inf., judge advocate (S. O. 79, June 6, D. D.).

At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the 18th of June, 1894: Detail—Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Samuel M. Swiger, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; Capt. James Farnace, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, 13th Inf., judge advocate (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Omaha, Neb., the 12th of June, 1894: Detail—Capt. James Ullo, 2d Inf.; Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., judge advocate (S. O. 58, June 7, D. P.).

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Serg. Harrie Hodson, Troop I, 4th Cav., recently tried at the cavalry camp at Vasquez Canyon, Cal., for failing to be on the alert on guard, not inspecting, etc., found guilty and sentenced to forfeit \$10, the reviewing authority, General Thos. H. Ruger, says: The evidence shows that the accused was sergeant of, and immediately commanding, the camp guard. It was consequently his duty to inspect the reliefs, also to post or give instructions to subordinate non-commissioned officers to insure that the reliefs were properly posted. It appears that the accused did not himself inspect the relief before being posted, and also that he failed to give the necessary instructions for the proper posting of reliefs. The sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

Appointments, promotions, vacations, assignments, retirements, transfers, casualties, &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 4, 1894.

PROMOTIONS.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of captain, after five years' service, in conformity with the act of June 23, 1874.

1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., June 7, 1894.
1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg., June 7, 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Horton, Deputy Surgeon-General, June 6, 1894.
Capt. Algernon S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, June 6, 1894.

Capt. William Conway, 22d Inf., June 6, 1894.
Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., June 6, 1894.
Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg., June 6, 1894.
Capt. John Anderson, 18th Inf., June 6, 1894.
Capt. Alexander H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf., June 7, 1894.
Capt. William Hoffman, 11th Inf., June 8, 1894.
1st Lieut. Henry DeH. Walte, 5th Cav., June 6, 1894.
2d Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarty, 9th Inf., June 6, 1894.
Post Chaplain Sherman M. Merrill, June 6, 1894.

CASUALTIES.

2d Lieut. George S. Harrison, 10th Inf., died June 2, 1894, at Fort Marey, New Mexico.
Musician William J. Welch (retired), died June 4, 1894, near Fort Preble, Maine.
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

Nominations.

Post Chaplains.

JUNE 3.—Ruter W. Springer, of Illinois, June 6, 1894, vice Merrill, retired from active service.

Medical Department.

Maj. John S. Billings, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, June 6, 1894, vice Horton, retired from active service.
Capt. George H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, June 6, 1894, vice Billings, promoted.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Walte, 5th Cav., retired from active service.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., to be Captain, June 6, 1894, vice Conway, 22d Inf., retired from active service.

1st Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., to be Captain, June 6, 1894, vice Anderson, 18th Inf., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Crittenden, 22d Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. John C. Gregg, 16th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1894, vice Wood, 18th Inf., promoted.

JUNE 9.—1st Lieut. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., to be Captain, June 7, 1894, vice Taylor, 19th Inf., retired from active service.

1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., to be Captain, June 8, 1894, vice Hoffman, 11th Inf., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1894, vice Evans, 19th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Herman Hall, 4th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 8, 1894, vice Irvine, 11th Inf., promoted.

Ordnance.

JUNE 14.—First Lieutenants, to be Captains, Sidney E. Stuart, J. Walker Renet and Wm. W. Gibson. Cadet appointments to West Point have been learned during the past week: Robert D. Kerr, Green Bank (3d Dist.); W. Va.; Luther V. Thomas (Alt.), Glen Elk (3d Dist.); W. Va.; Frank N. Blackmore, Shelbyville (5th Dist.); Tenn.; Curtis W. Otwell, Independence (3d Dist.); Kan.; Clay Allen (Alt.), Erie (3d Dist.); Kan.; Ira C. Welborn, Ellipsisville (6th Dist.); Miss.; Jas. C. Le Blanc (Alt.), Chatawha (6th Dist.); Miss.

Confirmation.

JUNE 11.—Ruter W. Springer, of Illinois, to be Post Captain.

The following named enlisted men are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates:

Private Dillmus B. Braselton, Battery G, 3d Art., Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for duty at the hospital.

Private John E. Collins, Co. B, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for instruction at the hospital. (S. O., June 12, H. Q. A.).

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

During June the following schedule is to govern in the semi-annual examinations of the student class: Department of Cavalry.—June 1, Hippology (Dwyer's seats and saddles); June 3, cavalry drill regulations, Department of Military Art.—June 4, 5 and 6, tactics and organization (Wagner's).

Department of Infantry.—June 8, infantry drill regulations.

Department of Engineering.—June 11 and 12, military topography (Richards).

Department of Law.—June 4, constitutional law (Cooley's).

ARMY RIFLE CONTESTS.

The annual contest for army prizes will take place this year at Fort Sheridan, Ill., commencing Sept. 4, preceded by the usual preliminary practice, and will be conducted by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Missouri. The competition for the army rifle and army carbine teams will be selected as prescribed in General Orders from the Headquarters of the Army, and the several Department commanders will cause the men so selected to report at Fort Sheridan by Aug. 28. For the competition in which the rifle is used one will be selected from the Department of the East, one from the Department of the Dakota, one from the Department of the Platte, two from the Department of the Missouri, two from the Department of the Texas, one from the Department of the Columbia and California and two from the Department of the Colorado.

For the competitions in which the carbine is used two will be selected at the Cavalry competition to be held at Fort Keogh, Mont.; two at the Cavalry competition to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; four at the Cavalry competition to be held at Fort Wingate, N. M.; and two at the Cavalry competition to be held at Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb. Department commanders will cause the men selected to report to the Commanding Officer of Fort Sheridan on Aug. 28.

The Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, is charged with the arrangement of all necessary details during the meeting of the Army and Distinguished Marksmen's Teams, and on completion of the contests will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations.

On account of the small number of Infantry troops serving in the commands, only one rifle competition will be held for the Departments of California and the Columbia. The Commanding Generals of these Departments will, after consultation, issue necessary orders accordingly.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Herr Dove gave his exhibition at the Alhambra, London, May 28, in which he was exposed to the fire of a Lee-Netford rifle with cordite ammunition at a distance of about fifteen yards. The only apparent result of the impact of the bullet on the human target was a slight movement back of the upper part of Herr Dove's body; the feet and legs remained perfectly steady as to the impact. Col. Robt. Kensington, R. A., in a letter to the "Army and Navy Gazette," questions the calculations of the "R. U. S. I. Journal," which we quoted last week. He says:

"A very small fraction of the energy of the bullet is available for raising the man's weight. The correct equation is that of the momenta, not energies."

$$W \text{ of bullet} = W \text{ of man}$$

$$215 \text{ grs.} \times 2600 = 200 \text{ lbs.} \times v$$

$$v = \frac{215}{200} = 1.075 \text{ f.s. approx.}$$

Energy of man = $\frac{W \times v}{2g} = \frac{200 \times 1.075}{2 \times 32.2} = 3.34 \text{ ft.}$

"Thus the energy of the bullet would suffice to raise the man 1-60th of an inch instead of 10 feet to 14 feet. The erroneous reasoning made use of would imply that any man firing a rifle would be propelled back with an energy equal to that of the bullet."

The old controversy as to the relative merits of compound and steel armor is recalled by the paper read before the British Institution of Naval Architects by Mr. C. E. Ellis, Associate, Managing Director of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Limited. The introduction of Harvey steel has changed the conditions of the problem, but it is interesting to all how it stood before that in the judgment of this well-informed expert. Mr. Ellis says: "I think the last paper of importance that was presented to the Institution was that of M. Barba, the chief engineer of the Croust Works, and was read in March, 1891. In that paper, and in the comments upon it at the meeting, the merits and demerits of steel as against compound armor were fully discussed, and I think I am not going too far in saying that the general opinion was that for all practical purposes compound armor still held the field. It was felt that the acknowledged superiority of this true over steel in (1) offering greater resistance to projectiles of medium quality, as admitted by M. Barba himself, and (2) withstanding the attack of shot fired obliquely, was such that, in spite of the excellent results obtained by Messrs. Schneider and by Messrs. Vickers in all-steel plates, the compound plate was, under all circumstances, preferable."

In a letter to the London "Engineer," Surg.-Capt. T. A. Perry Marsh says: "As I have proved on many occasions, the amount of damage produced by modern small-bore missiles is entirely a question of resistance. They expend their force in penetration to the amount of resistance offered to their progress. If an object is sufficiently hard to entirely arrest the ball, then the whole energy developed in its flight is expended on the object struck, which accordingly sustains the full striking force. For a resume of the treatment of over 1,000 cases of injury by the Mannlicher rifle, I beg to refer your readers to an article and statistics by Dr. Stitt, of the U. S. Navy, and also to an article in the "Lancet" of July 9, 1892. From the latter it appears that of 1,000 cases of Mannlicher wounds treated 936 were discharged, cured, or improved. Practical evidence of this kind most vividly vindicates the so-called humane character of the new rifles, and dispels of the erroneous conclusions drawn from experiments on dead horses." In Austria the Mannlicher rifle was used at Pilsa in 1891, and an instructive example as to its effects was written at the time by the surgeon in charge of the hospital at that place. A similar report will doubtless be issued respecting the observations now being made at Maehrlich-Ostrau.

TO REORGANIZE THE INFANTRY.

Following is the text of the bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the infantry regiments, Army of the United States of America, introduced by Mr. Oates (by request) June 4:

Be it enacted that the infantry arm of the service, Army of the United States of America, shall consist of thirty regiments, twenty regiments classed as heavy infantry, and ten regiments classed as light infantry, and shall be so borne on all Army books, rolls, reports, and returns. The twenty regiments of heavy infantry shall each consist of twelve companies, divided into three battalions of four companies each. The ten regiments of light infantry shall, in time of peace, each consist of eight companies, divided into two battalions of four companies each. In time of peace the 3d Battalion, light infantry, shall remain unorganized.

The twenty regiments of heavy infantry shall be organized by the reorganization of the twenty-five regiments of infantry. The 24th and 25th regiments of infantry shall be consolidated into the 20th Regiment of heavy infantry, colored. The 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d regiments of infantry shall be consolidated into the nineteenth white regiments, in such a manner as the Secretary of War shall direct, immediately after the passage of this act.

All commissioned officers of the twenty-five regiments of infantry unit for active duty on campaigns shall be brought before an Army retiring board and retired from active service, under existing laws, immediately after the passage of this act.

The twenty regiments of heavy infantry, organized in accordance with the requirements of this act, shall be assigned to duty on the American-Mexican frontier: Arizona, New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Indian country, guarding Indian agencies, and generally where the most arduous duty is to be performed by the infantry arm in time of peace. Officers of infantry, rendered supernumerary by this consolidation, will be assigned to the light infantry regiments.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of heavy infantry, United States Army, in time of peace shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, extra lieutenant, to be selected from the first lieutenants of the regiments; one sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, two color-bearers, sergeants, for national and regimental colors; one chief musician, instructor of music; two principal musicians, sergeants; one drum major, sergeant; and three battalion sergeants, with the rank of sergeants.

Sec. 3. That each company of heavy infantry, United States Army, in time of peace shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians (trumpeters), one company clerk, and forty privates, making a total of fifty-two enlisted men to each company of heavy infantry, which shall be the company heavy infantry organization in time of peace. And each company of heavy infantry, United States Army, in time of war shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one company ordnance-sergeant, one company quartermaster-sergeant, one company commissary-sergeant, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, two musicians (trumpeters), one company clerk, one company cook, two assistant company cooks, two company artificers, four company wagoners, and 130 privates, and this shall be the war organization of each heavy infantry company in time of war.

The messing in the infantry regiments shall be by companies, separate company messes, superintended by all the officers of the company. In all the duties pertaining to the companies, the captain shall be actively assisted by the first and second lieutenants of the company.

Sec. 4. That the term of enlistment in the heavy infantry regiments shall be for the period of three years. Enlisted men discharged from the infantry, of good character and physically qualified, may be re-enlisted in the heavy infantry, but not in the light infantry, having increased pay, as now provided by law, for reenlistment and length of service.

Sec. 5. That provided that hereafter all promotions in the infantry, Army of the United States of America, shall be from the next lower grade, according to seniority determined by entire length of service as a commissioned officer in both the regular Army and volunteer forces of the United States of America: Provided, That no officer who has lost rank by the sentence of a general court-martial or by the action of an examining board or by transfer shall by virtue of this act regain any rank or loss.

Sec. 6. That immediately after the completion of the reorganization of the twenty-five regiments into twenty regiments of heavy infantry, as herein provided, there shall be organized, without unnecessary delay, ten regiments of light infantry, Army of the United States of America, officered, armed and equipped for actual service in the United States Army, as a practical training school in the regular Army of the United States for the young men of America, who are physically qualified for the successful performance of all the duties of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers in the infantry service, in the National Guards of the States and Territories, and the United States volunteers.

Sec. 7. That each regiment of light infantry, Army of the United States of America, shall in time of peace consist of eight companies, one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster. The regimental adjutant and regimental quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants, to be selected from the first lieutenants of the regiment, one regimental sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, two regimental color-bearers, sergeants, for the national and regimental colors; one chief musician, for instructor of music; two principal musicians, sergeants; one drum major, sergeant; and two battalion sergeant-majors, with the rank of sergeant.

Sec. 8. That each company of light infantry, Army of the United States of America, shall have the same organization in time of peace and in war as provided for the companies of heavy infantry, and in war shall perform all the duties of heavy infantry.

Sec. 9. That in time of war there shall be added to each light infantry regiment a third battalion, consisting of one major and four companies, to be fully organized with the same war organization as the other companies of light infantry in time of war without further legislation, and perform all the duties of heavy infantry.

Sec. 10. That the light infantry regiments, being an Army school of infantry instruction by actual service in the regular infantry, to provide a practical military education for the young men of America, these light infantry regiments shall be stationed where this object can be most successfully, in posts and forts, as Fort Thomas, Ky.; Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Omaha, Neb.; Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The Secretary of War shall select stations for these regiments, calculated to accomplish the object. The President, in his discretion, is authorized to transfer officers of the heavy and light infantry regiments, that the most efficient and capable officers may be obtained as disciplinarians and military instructors in each of these light infantry regiments. The enlisted men of these regiments will not be detailed as laborers, mechanics, or teamsters, or for work of any kind in the quartermaster's department or subsistence department, nor shall they be detailed as laborers in any other branch of the service. In the light infantry regiments the chief musician, instructor

of music, principal musician, drum major, and members of the bands of these regiments may be re-enlisted for continuous service in the bands. The other enlisted men of these regiments will not be re-enlisted, but will be returned to the States and Territories, and be available for service in the United States volunteers in time of war. Each man discharged from the light infantry regiments with good character will be furnished with one Army Regulations, one Infantry Drill Regulations, and one Guard Manual.

The infantry will be instructed in both double and single rank formations. The habitual formation in time of peace shall be the single-rank formation and in the double rank formation for all regiments of United States infantry. The regiments of light infantry shall be thoroughly instructed in all the military requirements pertaining to the infantry arm of the service, both in peace and in war, and the entire three years' term of enlistment shall be devoted to this infantry military service.

Sec. 11. That the companies shall be designated for each battalion, four companies to each battalion of heavy infantry and light infantry, United States Army, and a major of infantry assigned to the permanent command of each infantry battalion by the Secretary of War.

Enlistment of young men for the light infantry regiments in time of peace shall be made, if practicable, in all the States and Territories of the United States. Men of bad character in the infantry regiments, United States Army, may be discharged from the military service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances, by the order of the Secretary of War. All the acts providing for the purchase of discharge from the United States Army are, so far as they relate to the infantry arm of the United States Army, hereby repealed. This act shall not be construed to reduce any other arm or branch of the service.

Sec. 12. That regimental adjutants and regimental quartermasters shall be mounted officers, and each entitled to \$10 per month in addition to pay of the grade of first lieutenant of infantry, and forage for one saddle horse when such horse is kept at the station and used in the performance of staff duties. One battalion adjutant will be authorized for each battalion of heavy and light infantry. Battalion adjutants shall be mounted officers and receive only the pay of their grade, and each one be entitled to forage for one saddle horse when such horse is kept at the station and used in the discharge of staff duties.

The battalion adjutant shall be appointed by the major, the permanent commander of the battalion, from the lieutenants of his battalion. Battalion quartermasters and commissaries may be detailed in like manner, the service requires such detail, and mounted in like manner as battalion adjutants. Each battalion of heavy and light infantry shall have one battalion sergeant-major, with the rank of sergeant, to be nominated by the major to the colonel for appointment. The light infantry regiments in time of peace shall march in light marching order, not carrying blanket bags, haversacks, tents, blankets, or pack of any kind. When it is necessary, on the march, the men of the light infantry regiments shall carry the haversack and canteen—these regiments to be, in time of peace, essentially light infantry. In time of war these regiments are to perform all of the duties and in the same manner as heavy infantry. All infantry officers authorized to be mounted shall have their authorized horses shod by the Government.

Sec. 13. That the enlisted men of the light infantry regiments of good moral character, after two years' service in the United States Army, with the requisite qualifications and properly recommended, shall, under the laws and regulations applicable to the enlisted men of other arms of the service, be entitled to be examined for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant and additional second lieutenants in the United States Army by the Army examining boards appointed by and under authority of the War Department and in accordance with the United States laws.

Sec. 14. That the colonels, majors, and captains of infantry shall be habitually with their regiments. When a major is absent from his battalion, the senior captain present for duty with the regiment at that station shall be assigned to the command of the battalion in the absence of the major, and in time of peace the captain, while in command of the battalion, shall have the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry. If mounted, and in war, while commanding a battalion, shall have the pay and allowances of a major, if mounted.

Sec. 15. That all of the reorganization and organization of the heavy and light infantry provided for in this act shall be completed as soon as practicable after the passage of this act.

All acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE YEAR.

West Point, June 13. It is estimated that between three and four thousand persons witnessed the graduating exercises which were held at 10:30 on Tuesday morning, June 12. The platform was occupied by the orators and distinguished visitors only, and was much smaller than usual. Tickets of admission were furnished for the first time, this year, entitling the holders to seats within the enclosure. The exercises were opened with music followed by prayer by the chaplain. The address of General Black, of the Board of Visitors, was filled with good advice to the graduates. General Ruggles, representing the Secretary of War, delivered the diplomas to the graduating class. Each graduate received congratulations from the Adjutant-General upon the receipt of his diploma.

The portraits of the graduating class, with the class standing, will be found on the second page of this number. It will be observed that this is the only picture of the graduating class which has been published which gives all of the graduates and omits members of the class of 1894 who were not graduated.—Editor Journal.)

Upon the conclusion of the graduating exercises, which were unusually brief, the Corps was marched to the front of the barracks and Cadet-Adjutant Carson published the orders for the last time. The most interesting portion to the cadets was of course the list of new officers. The following named cadets have been appointed: Captains—Ames, A.; Bigelow, D. H.; E. Smith, B.; Hawkins, C.; Lieutenants—White, Fleming, Ruggles, Darrah, Slinger, Pritchard, C. H. Paine and Stout. Adjutant—M. F. Smith. Quartermaster—Gurney. 1st Sergeants—Lott, King, Summerlin, Hoffman, Sergeant—Major—Helberg. Quartermaster-Sergeant—Grubbs. Sergeants—Kochersperger, Callan, Stacy, Newell, Hood, A. M. Miller, Russell, Jackson, Lewis, Shelton, Burr, McNeil, Teichmann, Saltzman, and Dallam. Corporals—Smith, Cheney, Pope, Valentine, Moore, Connor, Bowley, Reed, Conley, Gilbert, Oakes, Harner, Hanna, Dorey, Longan, Sarraat, Flske, Raymond, Flske, Murphy. Acting 1st Sergeants—Burges, Knowlton, Watson, McGrew. Acting Sergeants—Parker, Stanley, Lewis, Nissen, Dixon, Simmons, Schulz and Hutton.

The graduating and farewell classes lost no time in donning citizens' clothing and departed by the Albany express boat. The summer was held at the Murray Hill Hotel. Later, a large number attended "1402" at the Garden Theatre.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates was held

in the Cadet chapel at 2:30, and in the evening the alumni dinner took place in Grant Hall, beginning at 8:30.

Among graduates at the post for the exercises have been the following: General Greene, the oldest graduate of the Academy living; General Stanley, General Higgins, Colonel Gilmore, Colonel Wilson, Colonel Hasbrouck, Captain Lester, F. L. Hills of '68, Lieutenant Hardin, Lieutenant Landis, Lieutenant Runcle, Lieutenant Hagadorn, Lieutenant Walcutt, Lieutenant Webster and Lieutenant Cruikshank.

The wedding of Lieutenant Barrette and Miss Katherine Biddle takes place to-day at Christ Church, Detroit. Colonel Biddle Porter and Lieutenant William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf., who will be present at the ceremony, left for Detroit on Saturday.

Lieutenants Stewart, Barney and Butler will spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Robert W. Weir and the Misses Weir have issued cards for a tea on Saturday afternoon, June 16, at 4 o'clock.

The first and third classes entered camp at 11 o'clock this morning.

The March candidates will report on Friday, June 15, when they will be admitted without further examination. They number 61. The June candidates began to report Wednesday morning. They number 107.

The Secretary of War, Mrs. Lamont, the Adjutant-General, and Colonel Wilson reached the post at about 5:30 p. m. on Thursday, June 7. The party was met at the station by the Superintendent and Adjutant and escorted by the Corps of Cadets to the hotel. In the evening they attended the exercises in the gymnasium. To Lieutenant Traub was accorded the duty of waiting upon the Secretary and his party during their stay at the post.

On Friday was exemplified what it is possible to crowd into one day when necessity requires. Guard-mounting was held at 8 a. m. Practical military exercises in Fort Clinton at 10 o'clock was the exercise of the morning. At 2:30 p. m. the firing of the new rapid-firing guns took place. The afternoon drill was postponed until the following day, and at 4:30 p. m. a review was held in honor of the Secretary of War. This was followed by a reception at the quarters of the Superintendent. The Secretary and Mrs. Lamont remained until after dress parade, which took place at 6:30, leaving the post at 7 o'clock. General Ruggles remained until after the graduating exercises, as the guest of Professor Postlethwaite. At 8 p. m., on Friday evening, occurred heavy artillery drill (sleeve mortars). The shells were fired at an illuminated target; the drill, which is one of the most beautiful on the list, concluded with a brilliant pyrotechnic display.

The day was not yet over—a dance in the hotel dining-room afforded relaxation after the conclusion of the drill.

On Saturday morning occurred the events of the second annual field day of the U. S. M. A. Athletic Association.

The light battery drill, under Lieutenant Dyer, took place in the afternoon. This drill had been postponed from the preceding day. An exercise not on the programme occurred in the evening. Between 8:30 and 9 a. m. the cadets were preparing to enjoy a hop in Grant Hall, "long roll" was beaten and "fire drill" suspended dancing as the duty of the hour. A blare shot up, illuminating the river and surrounding hills with the brilliancy of day, and for some time the efforts to extinguish it were apparently of little avail. One of the engines was already in use, as a small fire had started in another quarter. In an hour the fire was under control, and by 10:30 the cadets were spared from the scene of the conflagration, and repaired to Grant Hall, where the dancing was carried on with renewed zest after its sudden interruption. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which set on fire a barrel of oil in one of the sheds used for surplus coal. Twenty tons of coal were burned, it is estimated. The shed in which the fire occurred is very near the gas works, and this account the fire caused the most intense anxiety and apprehension until brought under control.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Vall, of Stamford, addressed the cadets, and Chaplain Postlethwaite addressed to the graduates a few words of farewell. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith assisted the Rev. Dr. Vall. At the services at the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls on Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith preached an exceedingly interesting sermon from the text, "He must increase, but I must decrease."

On Monday afternoon drill in extended order, the last drill on the programme, took place at about 5 o'clock. The battalion was divided into four companies, the whole being under command of Colonel Mills, commandant of cadets. The first advance of the battalion represented the extension and action from a point 2,000 yards to a point 1,400 yards from the enemy, the second from a point 1,400 to a point 900 yards, the third from a point 900 to a point 500 yards, and the fourth from a point 500 yards to the position occupied by the enemy. During the action vacancies were created in the firing line so as to represent the gaps caused by the falling of men in battle. This was accomplished by causing certain files, as the action progressed, to fall out as wounded or disabled men.

The increasing number of visitors had been apparent, as each day added to the list, but the thronged aspect of the ball room was scarcely anticipated. The graduating ball was the largest in years. The supper was served in School Hall at 11:30. Dining lasted until 1 a. m. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles W. Larned. The hon managers were Cadets Gilmore, Barden, Ladue, Preston, Gardner, Joyce, Kilburn, Hawkins and Barker, and among those present were Colonel Wilson, General Ruggles, General Stanley, Colonel and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Barden, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, the Misses Wheeler, Mr. F. L. Hills, the Misses Hills, Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Miss Hamersley, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Leverich, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Sillman, Miss Carson, Miss Sumner, Lieutenant and Mrs. Carson, Professor and Mrs. Michle, Miss Michle, Mrs. Hawkins, the Misses Hawkins, Professor and Mrs. Mercer, Miss Mercer, Professor and Mrs. Larned, Miss Gilmore, Professor and Mrs. Clons, Miss Stanley, Lieutenant and Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Dyer, Lieutenant and Mrs. Braden, Professor and Mrs. Edgerton, Miss Edgerton, Professor and Mrs. Bass, Miss Buckmaster, Colonel and Mrs. Hasbrouck, Lieutenant and Mrs. Brooks, Lieutenant and Mrs. Roughton, Miss Wilson, Miss White, Captain and Mrs. Ruff, Mrs. Dodson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Smith, the Misses Vall, Major Bates, Miss Bates, Miss Ritch, Captain and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Lieutenant and Mrs. Walcutt, Miss Burke, Mrs. Du Barry, the Misses Du Barry, Miss Bradley, Miss Adams, Mrs. Earle, Miss Earle, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Miss Cleary, Colonel Weir, the Misses Weir, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Captain and Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING NEWS.

A very enjoyable bon was held in the Post Hall Friday evening. Although it was informal, there were several guests from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The regimental orchestra sustained its high reputation by the manner in which it rendered the music selected for the occasion. The floor received favorable comment from the visitors, and when the pleasures were closing regret was read on all faces.

Major and Mrs. Whine have left for their new station. All are sorry to see them forsake Snelling, and hope they may at some time return.

A small party of officers and ladies indulged in a summer-day's outing last Sunday.

Dr. Joseph R. Gibson, who came here with his family last week, was ordered East a few days ago.

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sponse to mail orders.
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Changes were preferred against Comdr. C. E.
Goodrich, of the Concord, by Engineer-in-Chief
Melville, to the effect that the boilers of the
Concord had been neglected and that certain
important matters in the engine-room had not
been attended to promptly. He also stated that
a number of the engineer's force had been
ordered to do work not within the usual course
of their duties. The engineer had been ordered
to assist in cleaning the bulkheads. In a re-
ply sent by Commander Goodrich, to the Navy
Department, he states that the present state of
affairs on board his vessel are in strict accordance
with the regulations and that the engine
and fire rooms are all right. Commander Mel-
ville will be sent a copy of this report in a few
days, and will then, it is stated, ask the Secre-
tary to call upon Commander Goodrich for a
reply more specific and to all of the points
raised by the Engineer-in-Chief.

We give on our second page two handsome
pictures of the graduates of the Military and
Naval Academies of this year, ninety-six in all.
We give in connection with the portraits of the
West Point graduates the order of their stand-
ing in general merit. The first two, Ladue and
Barden, go to the Engineers, or at least have
their choice. The next six—Pence, C. C. Will-
iams, J. M. Williams, Joyes, O'Hern and Hof-
will be assigned to ordnance or artillery, with
the choice of cavalry or infantry; the next
fourteen—Lang, Castle, W. H. Mitchell, F. LeJ.
Parker, G. F. Hamilton, Aultman, W. H.
Paine, A. Hamilton, Malone, Craig, Gilmore,
Gardner, Preston, Berkeley—have the choice of
artillery or cavalry; the other thirty-two mem-
bers will go to the infantry, with a possible
choice for some of them of the cavalry.

The War Department has received the record
and findings in the court-martial case of Lieut.
Marcus Maxwell, of the 15th Infantry, who was
charged with being short in his pay accounts.
It is understood that he was found guilty and
that he has been sentenced to dismissal from
the service. He is the officer of whom it will
be remembered testimony was given by certain
officers in the Maney murder trial to the effect
that they would not believe him under oath.
Lieutenant Maxwell was one of the principal
witnesses in this trial.

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THE MENACE OF COXEYISM.

It is difficult to realize that it is an officer of
our Army and a soldier who writes the article
on "The Menace of Coxeyism" which Maj.-Gen.
O. O. Howard, U. S. A., contributes to the
"North American Review" for June. It is not
what is said, but what is left unsaid, that makes
this article seem so much out of character.
There is in it an undertone of sympathy with the
wrongs of the Coxeyites which we should not
expect from one whose office it is to maintain
the existing order against all attempts at its
violent overthrow. General Howard tells us
that "if we as a people, as a nation, have been
wandering away from those principles which
God approves, it is high time for us to find out
our errors, both in the laws and in their ex-
ecution, and speedily correct them." No one will
gainsay this, for do we not all, according to
our several beliefs, declare that we are miser-
able sinners and that there is no health in us.
What we hoped to learn from General Howard
was what remedy he as a soldier could recom-
mend for this particular disorder of Coxeyism.
If all the rest of us were angels possibly Coxey-
ism would have no excuse for being, though we
are inclined to think that in that event it would
exist in a still more violent form. It is the dis-
position to condone it and apologize for it that
makes all the trouble, and not our general de-
pravity as a people. It is aside from the ques-
tion to discuss the sincerity of Coxey. It is the
sincere men who have perpetrated some of the
worst outrages upon civilized order; who have
been most ready to war upon the rights of the
community when these interfered with their
selfish assertion of individual rights. Indeed,
it would be difficult to show that the acts of any
particular class of law-breakers were not the
work of men who had satisfied themselves by
perverted processes of reasoning that what they
did was within their right. The laws that hold
civilized communities together are, to a large ex-
tent, of artificial creation. If we are to permit
men to twist and turn them to accommodate
what they may choose to assert as a natural
right, chaos will come again. We might expect
charity for such reasoning from a professional
philanthropist, but not from a professional sol-
dier.

Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of the New
York Police, who follows General Howard in
the discussion, is much more emphatic in his
condemnation of the Coxey hosts. He de-
scribes them as tramps, that is, "men who do
not earn and have not earned a living and sup-
ported themselves."

"Their avowed object is to assemble in front
of the Capitol in Washington, and there, by
their presence and numbers, to so intimidate the
Congress of the United States as to force that
body to pass certain laws dictated by them.
Think of it for a moment," says Superinten-
dent Byrnes, "these idle, useless dregs of hu-
manity—too lazy to work, too miserably in-

efficient to earn a living—intend to 'demand' that Congress shall pass laws at their dictation. 'Demand,' that is the word they use in their so-called proclamations. Two thousand, 3,000, 5,000 tramps—whatever their number may be—'demand' when they speak to the Government of the greatest country on earth!

"Even if we have to fight." We will 'demand' that Congress. 'Demand' that Congress, under threat of physical force, if the 'demand' be not granted. If this is not threatened civil war, what is it?

"I think this movement," continues the Superintendent, "is the most dangerous this country has seen since the Civil War. Our government rests on the submission of the minority to the will of the majority, and this army movement is nothing more than that the minority of the minority appeals to force and intimidation to secure the legislation it wants. It is an outrage that this army of tramps and socialists, officered by self-constituted 'Generals,' 'Colonels,' and the like, should be permitted to march through the States with the avowed intention of intimidating Congress. The movement is illegal, un-American, and a disgrace, and it should have been stopped long ago."

The Coxey movement in itself is simply an ordinary expression of trampish propensities. The only danger is in the encouragement it receives from those whose attitude toward it should be that of stern repression. The danger lies in the nerveless attempts to maintain the law and in the open or covert sympathy with the declaration of principles which encourages Coxey's. Such writers as Bellamy, Sarah Grand and others of the modern higher lights, are busied in preaching the gospel of unrest, and thousands are imbibing the contagion of a pseudo philanthropy which tends to the destruction of moral fibre. When we view the results we are almost tempted to exclaim with the devout Calvinist, "O, how unlike the complex ways of man is Heaven's simple, artless Presbyterian plan."

THE CAVALRY AT FORT MYER.

The two or three lines of introduction which accompanied our extract last week from Fredk. Remington's article on Fort Myer were not intended to convey the impression that Fort Myer is garrisoned by the 7th Cavalry. The table of stations of the Army which appeared on a previous page, showed that there are four troops of cavalry at Fort Myer, representing as many different regiments, the post being commanded by Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, of the 7th Cavalry. Under his command are troops A, 1st Cav.; F, 7th Cav.; H, 8th Cav., and K, 9th Cav.

Troop A, of the 1st Cav., is commanded by Capt. Peter S. Bonus, a gallant New Yorker, of 24 years' service, almost to a day. He has well earned his title to represent the cavalry at such a post as Fort Myer. For his lieutenant he has J. F. R. Landis, a Pennsylvanian of 16 years' service, who is the post adjutant under Colonel Henry. The Second Lieutenant of the Troop—William Yates—is on detached service at Fort Apache.

Capt. James M. Bell, who commands Troop F, of the 7th Cavalry, is an officer who last month completed a service of 31 years. He served during the war as an officer of Pennsylvanian cavalry with the Army of the Potomac, and with Sherman's Army, and since the War of the Rebellion in numerous engagements against the Indians. His 1st Lieutenant is Wm. H. Baldwin, who was graduated from the Military Academy 17 years ago, and the 2d Lieutenant Robert Sewell, who was appointed in 1892.

Troop H, 8th Cav., is commanded by Capt. S. W. Fountain, an Ohioan by appointment and a Virginian by birth. He had some months' war service in an Ohio regiment in 1864, but was very young and entered the Military Academy in 1866. He is an accomplished cavalry officer of experience and varied service, and well liked by his troop. His lieutenants are Matthew F. Steele, an Alabamian, and A. C. Merrill, an Ohioan. Lieutenant Steele, in addition to his troop duties, looks after the signal instruction at Fort Myer, and is an "all-round" officer. Lieutenant Merrill has experience as an artillery officer which

in no wise detracts from his merits as a cavalry officer.

Last, but not least, come the "Brunettes," Troop K, 9th Cav., commanded by that experienced trooper Capt. Martin B. Hughes, who rounded his quarter of a century's active service this week, June 15. The gallant body commanded by him have proved their mettle in the past and their captain is proud of them. The lieutenants of Troop K, of the 9th, are Lieuts. J. W. Benton and A. W. Perry, dashing officers both. Lieutenant Benton finds time to look after the subsistence department of Fort Myer and superintends the Post Exchange. Lieutenant Perry, a son of Gen. A. J. Perry, was noted for his horsemanship when a cadet at West Point. He has not fallen off in that respect, though a little heavier than a few years ago, but is an officer of much activity and energy.

Fort Myer is, in short, a representative cavalry post, and what has been accomplished there is the result of the harmonious action between officers of different regiments who are proud of the cavalry and determined to exert themselves to the utmost to show of what it is capable. The proximity of Fort Myer to the National Capital has given many gentlemen prominent in the control of National affairs the opportunity to see for themselves what is being done there, and we know that the result has been most happy. Nothing will do so much to dispel popular delusions concerning our Army and increase respect for it as personal contact with it.

The War Department has completed the list of vacancies now available for the graduating class of 1894, at the Military Academy. Two more vacancies may be created by July 1. The present vacancies are as follows: Second Cavalry, 1; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 1; Ninth, 1; making a total of eight in the cavalry regiments. In the artillery there are six in all, distributed as follows: One each in the First, Second, Third and Fourth, and two in the Fifth. The vacancies in the infantry are in these regiments: Two in the First, two in the Second, two in the Fourth, one in the Fifth, one in the Sixth, one in the Seventh, two in the Eighth, two in the First, two in the Second, Eleventh, two in the Twelfth, two in the Thirteenth, one in the Fourteenth, one in the Fifteenth, three in the Sixteenth, one in the Eighteenth, one in the Nineteenth, one in the Twentieth, one in the Twenty-second, one in the Twenty-third, and one in the Twenty-fourth, making 34 vacancies in the infantry branch, and a total of forty-eight in the line. There are fifty-four members in the class, two of whom have been recommended for appointment in the Engineer Corps. There are now eleven additional engineers, however, and it is possible for this reason that only one of this class may be assigned as an additional in the Engineer Corps. Cadets for whom there are no vacancies will be made additional Second Lieutenants until places occur.

The most optimistic Naval officer has at last come to the conclusion that a number of this year's graduating class at the Naval Academy will fail to get commissions. At present there are twenty-one vacancies in the line, fifteen in the Navy and six in the Marine Corps. There the thirty-eight members of the graduating class, four of whom will enter the Engineer Corps, the fifth engineer cadet having elected to go into the Construction Corps. Two cadets will be appointed Assistant Naval Constructors, leaving thirty-one to be provided for. Four members of the graduating class were condemned by a board of medical survey, but two of these upon re-examination have shown their ability to perform the duties required of Naval officers, and must therefore be awarded commissions. It is understood that one member of the class will ask for his discharge, making three who will be discharged at the end of the fiscal year. There still remain twenty-eight cadets to be provided with commissions, with twenty-one vacancies. Comdr. Geo. R. Durand appeared before a medical board on Thursday last, preliminary to retirement, but even if he is recommended for relegation to the retired list, only one more vacancy will be made, and five of the cadets will be left out in the cold. But

two more weeks are left during which disabled or sick officers can be ordered up for retirement, and the time is so short that the prospects are very slim indeed that enough vacancies for the entire class can be found.

The practice cruise of the Naval cadets will this year be confined wholly to home waters. The Monongahela left Annapolis early during the week and will remain out three weeks before making land, and then after a short visit to some port, will again put to sea and cruise until the latter part of August, when she will return to Annapolis, and the cadets will be given one month's leave before the opening of the next term. The Bancroft with the Engineer class on board will visit the various navy yards along the coast. Its members will be given instruction in engine building and will look into the work required in the construction of battle-ships.

Considerable attention was attracted during the past week to an order issued to Lieutenant McLellan, of the Revenue Marine Service, detaching him from duty in charge of the life-saving station along the coast of New Jersey, and ordering him to duty on board the Revenue cutter Forward. Lieutenant McLellan has been on his present assignment for the past sixteen years, and this order is taken as an indication of Secretary Carlisle's intention of discouraging the practice of giving certain officers of the service more shore duty than others. Lieutenant McLellan is classed among the most efficient officers in this branch of government service, representing it at the Paris Exhibition and also the World's Columbian Exhibition.

The Surgeon-General's Office of the War Department sent out notices last week to the effect that vacancies existed in the positions of stewards and acting stewards, and that an examination of applicants would take place in October next. This examination is open to all applicants and the notices were sent out at this time in order to give the candidates a chance to brush up for it.

Major-General Schofield and Adjutant-General Ruggles have revised and examined a good portion of the work on the Army Regulations done by the Board, of which Col. H. C. Corbin is President, and it is expected the entire revision will be in the hands of the Public Printer before Sept. 1.

The Philadelphia "Times" publishes an illustrated article, "The Cramps' Amazing Progress," describing Cramps' works as "the greatest shipyard in all America" and "the pride of Philadelphia." It says: "The plant is a village in itself and days could be spent in learning the extent of its workings. Here are foundries, machine shops, casting rooms, dry-docks and railroads, while engaged in work are shipwrights, draughtsmen, blacksmiths, riggers, joiners, ironworkers and kindred workers, aggregating in number 6,000, and working in an establishment that spreads itself over two wards—the Eighteenth and Thirty-first. The output within the year ending May 1, 1894, was as follows: Brass foundry, 2,038,000 lbs.; increase, 550,887 lbs.; ordnance department, 169 guns and 16,176 projectiles, against 46 and 1,300; structural work, 31,303,436 lbs. During the year 1893, in addition to carrying on the regular work of the shops, extensive additions were made to the plant, new buildings were put up and new machinery and apparatus installed on a large scale. The result has been a marked increase in the ease, efficiency and economy with which material is handled from the moment it enters the yard until it is put in place on the ship or ready for delivery elsewhere.

De Wolf Hopper had better stick to acting. As a historian he is not a success. In an article in the New York "Times" he describes an actor in the role of Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore," who presented so successfully an imitation at New Orleans of Admiral Alex. Murray, U. S. Navy, that one of the American sailors muttered to himself, sotto voce, "I'm blest if that isn't old Murray." Rising from his seat and making a sea scrape, he called out, "Good day, Your Honor." Mr. Hopper adds: "Whenever Sir Joseph came on or went off the stage the old salt would rise and honor him with a salute, and after the fall of the curtain he proposed and gave three cheers for Admiral Murray. A naval lieutenant who was present subsequently told me that when the old fellow went on

board his ship next day he had to be put in irons for refusing to obey an order from his superior officer unless that functionary would follow the example of the gallant captain of the 'Pinafore' and say, 'If you please.' It is evident that the innocent and guileless Hopper, who is a quaker by birth, has been made the victim of somebody's galley yards.

Judge Church, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, in his reminiscences, to which we have before alluded, says: "Col. Robert E. Lee was ordered to Fort Hamilton in command of a corps of engineers in 1842. Improvements in the harbor defenses were about to be undertaken, and Captain Lee, who was a skillful engineer, was put in charge of the work. There were no hotel accommodations near Fort Hamilton then, and Captain Lee lived at my father's house. At a later date he occupied a house on what is now Fourth avenue, with his family. He took a deep interest in religious concerns, and being a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, was quite well known among the older residents who worshipped there." The present wardens are Mr. Doyle and the commandant at the Fort, Col. Loomis L. Langdon. Either Fort Hamilton has been singularly fortunate or the popular idea of the disregard for religion of military men is absolutely without foundation. Indeed the archives of the Church of St. John read rather like an army list. Besides those already mentioned many officers of the garrison have been wardens or vestrymen. Lieutenant William F. Barry, the chief of artillery in McDowell's advance to Bull Run, was a vestryman, and Col. Harvey Brown, prominent in the war, served in the same capacity. The 4th Regiment of Artillery also supplied a vestryman in the person of Lieut. Charles O. Collins, while from the 2d Regiment of Artillery came Capt. Charles S. Merchant as vestryman; Capt. Samuel McKenzie, vestryman; Col. Justin Dimick, warden; Capt. S. S. Anderson, vestryman; Lieut. Thomas J. Haines, vestryman, and Capt. Julius A. de Laguel, also a vestryman. Admiral John B. Clitz served in the same way, and Major Maynadier, Lieutenant-Colonel Closson and Col. Hall have all held office in the little church.

In a circular, dated June 1, 1894, Mr. W. H. Jaques, late U. S. Navy, says: "Having successfully accomplished all the obligations involved in the enterprise, I advised the Bethlehem Iron Company to undertake, and in the new industries developed thereby, I have retired from that company to become associated with the eminent engineer and naval architect, Mr. Horace See, and others, to engage in general engineering work and consultation in connection with the manufacture and treatment of guns, armor, shafting, and other war material, the machinery required for their production, and especially with the fluid compression and hydraulic forging of steel and the best types of armor." Mr. See was for 19 years with William Cramp & Sons, and has, since 1889, been established in New York City as consulting and superintending engineer and superintendent of several ship-building and steamship companies. Of Mr. Jaques, who is well known to our readers, the "Engineering Review" says: "It is no small matter to have borne so prominent a part in the installation and reorganization of the naval power of one of the greatest countries in the world. No one, however, grudges either Mr. Fritz or Captain Jaques this distinction, for they have earned it very fully."

A correspondent of the New York "Sun" says: "Admiral Walker has sent several interesting despatches to the President. He has, I am informed, indulged in some very plain talk, which is highly characteristic of the man. In respectful, but nevertheless unmistakable, language he has told the President that it would be absolutely impossible to restore the Queen, and that all thoughts in that direction might as well be forever abandoned. His exactness of language as well as his keen insight into affairs have pleased the President, who admires these qualities in a man, even although they show that the policy which he formerly believed to have been the right one has been proven to be a mistake. Admiral Walker's despatches also show that the danger of an outbreak is less to be feared now than it was when he first assumed command, and it is believed his presence has had a good effect. He has undoubtedly diplomatically let it be known what the attitude of the United States is, and made clearly understood the part the naval forces of this country will play in case foreign intervention is necessary."

The removal of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, from their old address at 743-745 Broadway, New York, to their new building at 153-155 Fifth Ave., has finally been effected, and the whole stock, numbering over 300,000 volumes, has been shifted without damage and without any interruption of

business. The building they now occupy is a handsome six-story structure of white limestone, erected by the firm exclusively for their own use. The various departments are distributed throughout the building in commodious quarters, and everything is in good order for the continuance of their business as heretofore. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have also removed from Bond St. to Fifth Ave., corner 13th St., a few blocks below Scribner's. The neighborhood of these two houses has become the publishing center of New York.

The military authorities, after according the privilege to a reporter of one of New York's leading papers to visit a fort in the harbor to "take notes" of military life, will scarcely thank him or his employer for spoiling an otherwise good and true article by saying: "But the soldier has his fun, though you will find no reference to it in the army regulations. Uncle Sam has provided for it, notwithstanding. He allows his soldier a considerable leisure in the course of each day, and—unofficially, of course—he encourages him to engage in all sorts of sports and pastimes. He even permits him to go to town once in awhile, though the humorous old gentleman knows very well under his ancient white beaver that the blue-coated private will straightway get drunk." Doubtless a few get drunk when they go to town, but the general majority do not.

We note a recent order by General Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia, directing the A. C. S. at Fort Sherman to ship at once to troops in the field sufficient chewing tobacco for their immediate wants. Opponents of the luxury will see no good in this, but to those who have had experience the forethought of providing for the soldier what is to him of great value will be appreciated. Many a good soldier going into action has felt his nerves strengthened and his courage stimulated by his accustomed chew of tobacco. It is not necessary to moralize upon the subject of the viciousness of the habit of tobacco chewing, for that is admitted, but we must take men as we find them, and especially soldiers.

Following is the schedule of the Naval War College course for week ending June 16: June 12, Tuesday—Reception of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The class reports for duty, and the committees organize. 13, Wednesday—Opening address by Assistant Secretary of the Navy. 14, Thursday—Explanation of course by President of the College. Committees began work at the "Problem." 15, Friday—Lecture, "Preparation for War," Comdr. C. H. Stockton. Members select lines of reading in "International Law," Strategy, etc. Distribution among members of committees of sub-topics of "Problem." 16, Saturday—Lecture, "Formation of Charts for War and Coast Defense," Comdr. C. H. Stockton. War games.

If the West Shore road has not realized Horace Porter's joke, and enabled the residents of West Point to emulate the heroes of Thermopylae in their ability to hold a pass, it has at least proven a great boon to them and all residents on the west side of the Hudson. The frequency of the train service greatly increases the facilities for reaching New York, especially during the winter months. We have seen the time when we had to plod across the river on hummocky ice to reach the Hudson River train, and one who has tried that diversion does not care for its repetition.

London "Truth" states that "lovely woman, no longer content to conquer by force of beauty, has determined to assert her supremacy by an appeal to arms, and that the Duke of Connaught and the Committee of the Army Rifle Meeting have determined that out of the forty competitions open at the meeting of July 4 to the regular troops, navy, marines, militia and yeomanry cavalry, one is to be reserved for ladies introduced by officers of the Aldershot Division. The conditions are seven shots standing at fifty yards, with practice cartridge rifles or Martini-Metford carbines, or ladies are to be permitted to use their own rifles provided they are not of the Express type or of more than .360 bore.

We have received the accompanying letter, the purpose and meaning of which may be clearer to officers stationed in Washington than they are to us. The envelope enclosing the letter is post-marked "East Capital Sta., Washington, D. C." There is only one Captain Reynolds in the Army, Captain Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., stationed at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. It is obvious that he did not write this letter:

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1894.
Army and Navy Journal.
Gentlemen.—Please publish in your next issue that the party by the name of Hendrickson, spoken of in your issue of June 2, is not Dr. Hendrickson, of Washington, D. C. Very respectfully,
CAPTAIN REYNOLDS, U. S. A.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral Joseph H. Skerrett. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend, Wash., May 17 for Sitka and Unalaska.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va., for repairs. Will go to Bluefields when completed.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Left Port Townsend, Wash., for Sitka and Unalaska May 17.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend May 15 for Sitka, and thence to Unalaska.

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons (n. a. s.)
Left St. Thomas, W. I., June 9 for Norfolk, Va., to arrive about June 16.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (n. a. s.)
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 5. Capt. B. F. Day ordered to command.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll.
Practice cruiser. To leave Annapolis, Md., soon with Engineering Division and part of first class of Naval Academy. She will visit different Navy Yards along the coast.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.
At La Libertad, Salvador. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (n. a. s.)
At Calao, Peru. Ordered to San Francisco June 13 to be docked, and will probably relieve Philadelphia later at Hawaii.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (n. a. s.)
Flagship. Was to leave Gravesend on June 14 for Antwerp.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)
League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.)
Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. F. M. Bumea.
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport June 5.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. R. H. Buckingham.
Despatch-boat. At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va., repairing. Will be ready for service about July 15.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.
Training-ship; Massachusetts. Sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 12 on her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Arrive Havre July 7; depart Havre July 12; arrive Queenstown July 18; depart Queenstown July 23; arrive Liverpool July 25; depart Liverpool Aug. 6; arrive Cadiz Aug. 16; depart Cadiz Aug. 23; arrive Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 25; depart Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 30; arrive Madeira Sept. 4; depart Madeira Sept. 10; arrive Boston Oct. 15.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins.
Training-ship. Left Norfolk, Va., for a cruise. Comdr. Kingsley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickins.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat. At New York at last accounts from Boston.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

LANCASTER, 10 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick.
At New York, where she arrived May 8. On board the Lancaster was the body of late Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph Marthon, who died Nov. 19, 1891, at Shanghai. The body was sent to Washington. There was, of course, no truth in the report that she had smuggled goods aboard. She fired a salute at Dobbs Ferry June 14.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)
En route to Bluefields, Nicaragua, and was at Kingston June 13.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley (n. a. s.)
Reported at Honolulu, H. I., May 24, on which date she left for San Francisco, where she arrived June 13.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. E. Wallace (n. a. s.)
At New York, and fired salute in celebration at
Dobbs Ferry, June 14.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
At Amherstburg, Ont., May 9.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West
50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G.
New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)
At Sitka, Alaska, June 10.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.)
At Shanghai, China, June 11.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.
Practice-ship: Naval Academy, Left Annapolis
June 11 on annual cruise. The Monongahela
has on board the new fourth class, the entire
third class and half of the first class, while the
Bancroft will take the remainder of the first
class and the engineer division. On reaching
the Virginia capes the Monongahela will put to
sea for a three weeks' voyage, and then touch at
some of the Atlantic ports, probably Newport,
and after remaining ten days again goes to
sea and remains until the latter part of August,
when she enters the bay for instruction in
handling anchors.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)
At San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (n. a. s.)
At Columbia June 13.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)
Is en route from Bluefields to New York. Was
at Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.)
Left Yokohama May 10 for Unalaska.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)
Flagship. At Honolulu, H. I.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell
(p. s.)
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.
Training-ship. At New York Navy Yard under-
going repairs and expects to be ready for a
cruise about June 15.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)
Sailed from New Whetcom, for Boring Sea, May
25.

ST. LOUIS, Sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.
Receiving-ship: League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school, New York. Sailed from
New London, Conn., May 26, for Fayal.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson
(n. a. s.)
At Bluefields, Nicaragua, June 12. Will return
to U. S. when relieved by the Marblehead.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Phila-
delphia, Pa.

STILETTO.
Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith at Newport,
R. I.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.
Receiving-ship at New York.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Curtis (n. a. s.)
At Navy Yard, N. Y.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.
Receiving-ship: Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley
(n. a. s.)
Admiral Kirkland transferred his flag to the
Yantic on June 13 at Colonia, and proceeded
up the Uruguay River.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)
Left Port Townsend May 17 for Sitka and Un-
alaska.

Various Naval Items.

Lord Brassey's Naval Annual for 1894 was pub-
lished May 2.

The French naval estimates for the current year
amount to 271,000,000 francs (\$55,400,000), an in-
crease of \$2,000,000 over last year.

The Nettle, the old gunnery school at Portsmouth,
Eng., is no longer to be used as a target ship, ex-
periments being transferred to Whale Island.

The Manchester ship canal is reported to be an
open sewer, all the foul drainage of the district
through which it runs being turned into the rivers
feeding it.

The New York reported her arrival on the 12th
inst. at Kingston, Jamaica, from Bluefields. She
left the San Francisco on duty at the latter port.
The Marblehead will reach Nicaraguan waters in a
few days, and upon her arrival the San Fran-
cisco will come home. Both the New York and
the San Francisco will go into dock at New York.

Blueish gray has been adopted as the color for
all German coast defence ships and torpedo boats.
This has, after an exhaustive series of practical ex-
periments, been decided upon as being the least
conspicuous color, although yellowish-brown seemed
at one time to be the color which would be adopted.

The Philadelphia will be sent to the Mare Isl-
and Navy Yard as soon as a relief can be sent to
Honolulu, and it is supposed by the Navy Depart-
ment that the repairs for this ship will be quite ex-
tensive, on account of the long period which has
elapsed since the vessel was in the dry-dock.

Lieut. F. Boyer, of the French Navy, to avoid
collisions, proposes to introduce at the top on all
fast steamers an electric light, which will cast a
beam ahead to indicate the direction in which the
vessel is steering. So long as an approaching ship
was not in the actual pencil of light it would be
unnecessary for her to alter her course, but as soon

as the ray fell upon her then she would have to
steer clear of it.

Reports received at the Navy Department show
that work on the torpedo boat Ericsson is progress-
ing rapidly and that not many days will pass before
she is taken down the Mississippi to undergo her
trial trip. According to the contract the trip will
take place at Pensacola. The contractors ask that
this be changed to New York in view of the greater
facilities that exist there for repairs in case of ac-
cident.

Mrs. E. B. Beardsley, of No. 307 High St., Elk-
hart, Ind., has presented a handsome set of silk
colors to the battleship Indiana. The colors will
not be presented until the ship goes into commis-
sion. In her letter of presentation, Mrs. Beards-
ley makes patriotic references to the service the
Navy has rendered to the Government of the United
States.

According to information in possession of the
U. S. Navy Department there are at present on
the Atlantic and Pacific coasts eighty merchant
vessels that could be used as transports, and
slightly over half this number that could be fitted
up with light batteries and do effective duty as
cruisers. Most of these ships are located on the
Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast having compara-
tively few vessels that could be used by the Govern-
ment in any emergency.

The Navy Department sent a telegram to the
individuals having charge of the celebration at
Dobbs Ferry on the 14th inst., notifying them
that the New York would not return in time for
the celebration. Orders were issued, however, to
the Lancaster and the Miantonomoh to partici-
pate in it. The Department has at last come to
the conclusion that it will be impossible for the
Marblehead to return from Bluefields by July 4,
and have accordingly informed the officials of the
city of Marblehead, Mass., that that ship will
not be able to get up to their city on Independence
Day to accept the colors, with which it was in-
tended to present her. The repairs to the Atlanta
will take a longer time than was first thought neces-
sary, and the failure of the Marblehead to be in
home waters early in July may be set down to this
cause.

The "United Service Gazette" says: "Disap-
pointment, it is stated, widely felt in Amer-
ica with the 'commerce destroyer' Colum-
bia, in whose designs the Navy Department
expressed so much pride a couple of years
ago. No vessel afloat is so heavily engined; our
Blake and Blenheim having only 20,000 horse-
power against the 22,000 of the Columbia, though
their displacement is 9,000 against her 7,350, yet
they are faster vessels. The Columbia lately aver-
aged 22.8 knots on a short trial trip, with an ex-
travagant consumption of coal and oil; but even
then her speed sometimes fell to 21.1. The Lucania
has crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of
21.3, and the Paris made 21.8 on her trial trip,
though in neither case is the indicated horse-power
per ton of displacement more than about a third
of that of the 'commerce destroyer.' The Japan-
ese appear to have a remarkable vessel in their
Yoshino, of 4,150 tons and 15,000 horse-power,
which has attained a speed of 23.76, and averaged
over four runs 23 knots."

Chief Constructor Hiehorn, of the Bureau of
Construction and Repair, Navy Department, re-
ceived on Monday last a report from Constructor
John F. Hanscom in reference to the damage sus-
tained by the bottom of the cruiser Columbia. The
vessel was examined in dock. The report states
that six of her main keel surface plates are badly
dented in, as well as five or six of the plates under
them, making eleven or twelve plates in all which
will have to be taken off the vessel, and either
replaced or rolled again into shape. The maxi-
mum depth of the indentation is 3 3/4 inches, and it
extends a distance of 80 feet. Twenty-four work-
ing days will be required for the necessary repairs.
The work will cost about \$10,000. Officials of
the Department have come to the conclusion, in the
light of the testimony which has been gathered
by the Board of Inquiry now looking into the mat-
ter, that the vessel was injured on her recent final
trial trip, and that it was done by the vessel strik-
ing the bulk of a sunken vessel, which lies in the
river about where the vessel is supposed to have
struck.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 9.—Lieut. Franklin Swift detached from duty
on the Coast Survey steamer Blake and granted two
months' leave.

Commander A. S. Crowninshield ordered to examina-
tion for promotion on June 16.

JUNE 11.—Ensign Wylie R. M. Field detached from
instruction in ordnance, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,
and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelli-
gence.

JUNE 12.—Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, Lieut. M. L. Wood,
Ensign W. H. G. Bullard, Lieut. S. C. Paine detached
from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Bancroft.

Chief Engr. Harrie Webster ordered to hold himself
in readiness for duty on board the Rennington.

Gunner J. J. Walsh detached from Navy Yard, Wash-
ington, and ordered to South Bethlehem as Assistant In-
spector in Ordnance.

JUNE 13.—Chief Eng. G. J. Burnap ordered to join
the Charleston at San Francisco, upon the arrival of
the vessel at that point.

Commander George W. Conover detached from the
Portsmouth and ordered to treatment at the Naval
Hospital, New York.

Ch. Engr. George J. Burbank has been ordered to
join the Charleston at San Francisco, on her arrival
from Callao.

Comdr. George R. Durand has been ordered before a
retiring board on the 15th inst.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Promotions in the Navy.

JUNE 11.—Passed Asst. Engr. Warner B. Bayley, to
be a chief engineer.

Asst. Engr. Martin A. Anderson, to be a passed
assistant engineer.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

1st Lieut. Randolph Dickens, United States Marine
Corps, to be a captain.

2d Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, United States Marine
Corps, to be a first lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, United States Ma-
rine Corps, to be a first lieutenant.

NOMINATION.

JUNE 9.—Ammen Farenholt, a resident of Massa-
chusetts, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from
the 20th of May, 1894, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The reported wreck of the cutter Bear at Sitka,
Alaska, proved to be unfounded. The cutter Grant was
at Sitka on June 9 with the crews of two seal poach-
ers captured off Cape Flattery. Lieutenant McEllan,
who has been on duty in the Life Saving Service for
some 16 years, was on June 11 transferred to cutter
Forwood at Mobile, Ala.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ALUMNI DINNER.

Annapolis, June 9, 1894.

The dinner of the Graduates' Association of the
Naval Academy, which took place June 7, proved
to be a great success. For the first time in its his-
tory the graduates had as their guest the Secretary
of the Navy, and the arrangement and dinner were
of a better character than has been the case in
some instances hitherto.

Promptly at 8 p. m. the dinner call was sounded
by Jarvis, "the ancient drummer," and the gradu-
ates fell into line on Stirling Row, the right rest-
ing on No. 4 building. When the roll had been
called and absentees reported, the men were faced
to the right and counter-marched in the direction
of the new boathouse, where the dinner was held,
the Naval Academy Band leading with a lively
quickstep march. About one hundred men were in
line, Capt. James Parker, of the date of 1846, as
senior graduate, in command. Among the seniors
present were Admiral Gillis (1848), Commodore
Meade (1850), Captain Sampson (1857-61), Com-
manders G. A. Wadleigh, J. C. Pegram, F. A. Cook,
C. M. Chester (1860-63), T. F. Jewell, John Schouler
and C. J. Train (1861-64), R. B. Bradford, J. E.
Craig, A. S. Snow, W. H. Brownson, E. S. Hon-
ston (1861-65). The other classes to 1893 were
fairly well represented as to number. The tables
were small and arranged in a circle, a large center-
piece of flowers and plants being placed in the
center of the room. Captain Parker presided, the
Secretary of the Navy being on his right and Ad-
miral Gillis on his left. Commodore Meade sat on
the right of the Secretary of the Navy and next to
him Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Or-
dnance. On the left of Admiral Gillis sat Pro-
fessor Terry, the head of the Department of Phys-
ics and Chemistry. At the other tables the mem-
bers were arranged by classes, as nearly as pos-
sible, alternating right and left, as at the small
main table. The dinner was served about 8:20 by
Harris, of Baltimore, and was very good—the
wines also. About 10 o'clock, Chairman Parker
rapped for order and after a few preliminary re-
marks introduced in a graceful little speech the
Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Hilary A. Her-
bert, who replied to the toast "The President,"
the toast being drunk standing, with enthusiasm.
The Secretary responded eloquently, prefacing his
remarks by saying that there being no reporters
present he could speak more freely of Grover
Cleveland than under ordinary circumstances. He
paid a glowing tribute to his chief, and his remarks
were enthusiastically received, especially when he
said the President was a true friend of the Navy.
The second toast was "The Flag," drunk standing
and responded to by Commodore Meade, with a
storm of applause which interrupted him a dozen
times. At the conclusion of this speech, Commander
Wadleigh, springing to his feet, called for three
cheers for the "Old Glory," which were given with
a will, the members rising to their feet and making
the building ring with deafening cheers. The Rev.
C. T. Brady, Archdeacon of Kansas, a graduate of
the Academy, responded to the toast "The Gradu-
ates in Civil Life," and made an eloquent address.
Next came the toast "Admiral Benham and the
Navy at Rio de Janeiro," responded to by Com-
mander Willard H. Brownson, who led Benham's
line in the Detroit and fired the first and only hos-
tile shot that has thus far been fired by the new
Navy. It was received with great applause, but
Captain Brownson said very little about himself.
Captain Parker took occasion to speak of his no-
table service as Captain of the Detroit in leading
Admiral Benham's line, eliciting hearty applause.
The last toast on the programme was "Sweethearts
and Wives," very humorously responded to by the
Hon. John B. Robinson, of the 6th District, Penn-
sylvania, a graduate of the class of 1864-8, who
kept the members convulsed with laughter. The
speeches were all short and spirited and the "talk"
was all over about 11 p. m., when the members
mingled freely with each other at the various
tables, and declared they had had a delightful re-
union. Many thought it the most successful af-
fair yet held, and congratulated the secretary,
Lieut. Harry P. Huse, on his admirable arrange-
ment of the affair.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 11, 1894.

The events of the June week were the competitive
infantry drill for the flag and the June ball.

Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, the drill around the U. S. S.
Monongahela took place, and after loading and furling
sail the 1st and 3d Divisions of the cadets marched
aboard the Bancroft.

The drill on the Bancroft consisted in unmooring and
getting under way from the wharf, "fire quarters,"
"collision quarters," "man overboard," "bring ship to
an anchor," "up anchor and come alongside the
wharf."

In the afternoon the cadets went to skirmish drill.
Lieutenant Hoessler in charge, on the Government farm.
A large number of persons witnessed the sham battle
there.

On Wednesday morning at half-past 9 the sham bat-
tle afloat took place. The Bancroft left the wharf and
steamed down the river, while four cutters manned
by cadets were sheltered by her from the enemy's fire.
At the signal the cutters dashed forward, protected by
the Bancroft's guns, and succeeded in making a land-
ing. At the instant the boats grounded, the fighting
men leaped out into the water, formed a line on the
beach and drove back the enemy (a company of

marines). After the fort had been captured the Bancroft steamed out into the bay, where a target had been placed and it was then that the cadets aboard her showed their skill in handling heavy ordnance. The projectiles struck all around the target, and, many of them passing through and ricocheting, traveled a long distance before sinking in the depths of the Chesapeake.

Owing to the rain Wednesday afternoon the regular drills for the day were abandoned, and the cadets gave an exhibition of fencing, boxing and gymnastic exercises in the gymnasium. The following programme was followed: Calisthenics, by the fourth class; dumb-bells, first and second divisions, fourth class; Indian clubs, third and fourth divisions, fourth class; boxing, McCarthy and Overstreet, Ward and Falconer, Green and Shelton, Hepburn and White, Kautz and H. Williams, Holman and Henderson, Jeffers and Maylor, wrestling, Reynolds and Collins, Richardson and White; horizontal and vaulting bar, first division, fourth class; parallel bars, third division, fourth class; long horse, third division, fourth class; side horse, fourth division, fourth class; small sword, second class; broadsword, first class; cane exercise, Robinson, Bronson, Taussig and Lelper.

Thursday morning the drill for the flag took place. All the companies drilled remarkably well. The fourth division, under Cadet Ensign C. F. Snow was the winner. Miss Estelle Tremaine of New York, presented the flag. The chiefs of the other companies were: First company, Churchill; second, Cox; third, Webster. The judges were: Lieutenant Noble, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colahan, U. S. N., and Lieutenant Doven, U. S. M. C.

Artillery drill, Thursday afternoon, was witnessed by an unusually large crowd. Interest in this drill was increased by the fact that Cadets Hall and Sayers were injured during the last artillery drill. Lieutenant Glennon was in charge of the battalion. Cadets Scott, Cox, and Snow, '94, and Cadets Dick, Merritt and Dennett, '95, were presented with medals, won at great gun and small-arms target practice, at the dress parade Thursday afternoon. The presentation was made by Representative Outhwaite, of the Board of Visitors.

The dinner of the Naval Academy Alumni was given in the bathhouse Thursday night. (An account of this appears elsewhere.—Ed.)

Graduating ceremonies Friday morning were held in the chapel, the delivery of the diplomas taking place later.

Gen. Lew Wallace delivered a short speech to the graduating class. His remarks were received with the utmost attention and by frequent bursts of applause. After the chapel exercises, the battalion marched to the band stand, where Secretary Herbert delivered the diplomas. After three rousing cheers for those left behind, the graduating class dispersed.

(On the second page of this number of the Army and Navy Journal we give the likenesses of the graduating class.—Ed.)

The June ball Friday evening was probably the best managed ball ever given at the Academy. Supper was served in the mess hall at new quarters. Mrs. Captain Phyllis received with Cadet Stanley P. Dennett. Among those in attendance were the Secretary of the Navy, Miss Herbert, the members of the Board of Visitors, the Misses Tremaine, the Misses Hunn, Miss Murray, Miss Boyne, Miss Dare, Miss McCauley, Miss Jones, Miss Outhwaite, Miss Hitchborne, Miss Grubb, Miss Davis, Mrs. Polk, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Lockwood, Miss Vainwright, Miss Sigbee, Miss Ramsey, Miss MacFarlane, Miss Hunter.

Cadets Hall and Sayers, who were badly burned by the accidental discharge of a shell on artillery drill, will soon be able to go on leave of absence.

The U. S. S. Monongahela left for Fortress Monroe Monday with the cadets of the first, third and fourth classes aboard.

An informal hop was given by the second class in the bathhouse Saturday evening.

THE CHICAGO'S DINNER.

The most cynical report on the courtesies shown to our Navy officers in England is found in the paper controlled by the ex-American, William Waldorf Astor. The "Pall Mall Gazette," says among other things:

"Captain Mahan, who was the central figure at the banquet, the man at whom everybody talked and about whom everybody, except a few, thought, spoke well, but he does not speak as well as he writes. He knew what he was going to say, and he said it, but he said it in a manner that was prejudicial to enthusiasm. Of Rear-Admiral Erben, on the other hand, little was expected. He is of the jolly seadog pattern. Last year, when the Britannia and the Navahoe and the Valkyrie were racing at Cowes the crew of the Chicago were interested, from the Admiral down. In one race the Britannia and Navahoe passed the Chicago bow and bow. The Admiral roared for the band. The latter was on deck and broke loose with the most patriotic tune it could call to mind. The tune may have been patriotic, but it was not particularly musical, and perhaps that is why Admiral Erben swore such a terrible oath. Of course it was one of those nautical oaths to which no future penalties are attached. He made others swear last night. St. James's Hall is large, and there were so many people at the banquet that everybody could not be within hearing distance of those who sat at the cross table, which was the table of honor. As Admiral Erben sat at this table, only those who were nearest to him heard what he said in answer to the toast of the United States Navy, proposed by Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, but these he threw into fits of laughter. For that reason those who did not hear him said things. The dinner, as a dinner, was very good. No person whose opinion is of value could with accuracy inveigh against the irreproachable character of the wines. It was noticeable also that the fees were cold. It is possible that the representatives of the youth and beauty in the galleries were in the same state as the fees, but this possibility did not interfere, of course, with the comfort of those who dined and vined. The smoke came a trifle late; doubtless, because the chairman was wily, and wanted a transparent atmosphere for his little efforts. Mr. Bayard made one excusable error in his remarks. He spoke of the honor done to American sailors by members of the Government. As a matter of fact, there weren't any members of the Government present, the chairman being rather a marked example of the Opposition. Mr. Bayard lauded American seamen as the pioneers of the present style of warships, citing the captains of the Monitor and Merrimack, but forgetting to mention Ericsson, who was the inventor of the Monitor, in whose ships hardly detracted from the merit of his oration. In his speech Rear-Admiral Erben said some complimentary things about British hospitality, for all of which he returned thanks 'from the bottom of his heart.' General Lord Roberts proposed the toast of 'Captain Mahan and the Officers of the United States Cruiser Chicago.' When Captain Mahan, in whose honor the dinner was really given, had spoken, Admiral Saumarez said a few words. Then everybody said 'Delightful evening,' and went home, or elsewhere."

The excess of Government expenditures over receipts for the ten and a half months of the fiscal year to date is \$70,000,000, the round figures standing: Receipts, \$257,000,000; expenditures, \$327,000,000.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

June 12, 1894.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., after having made a thorough inspection of the methods pursued at the Artillery School and post for the season's artillery practice, returned to Governor's Island June 8.

Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., went to Suffolk, Va., on the 8th inst. and acted as judge of the competitive drills at the Suffolk Military School. He returned late in the evening of the same day.

The two batteries of the 4th Artillery, C and G, which have completed their firing with the 8-in. converted rifle, have made a record for themselves that will be hard to beat, Battery G striking the target twice out of ten shots, destroying two targets and having a mean deviation remarkably small. Battery C hit the target three times, and also destroyed two, although the mean absolute deviation was somewhat larger than that of Battery G. But both are particularly small when it is known that the range was 3,500 yds. Major Roger's tables, and the graphic tables specially arranged for this range by First Lieut. E. A. Millar, 3d Art., Instructor, were used to the very best advantage. This simply shows that much of the inaccuracy credited to this old gun was more in the gunner than in the gun. Battery C, 4th Art., having completed its firing with the 15-in. smooth-bore gun and 8-in. converted rifle, returned to Fort McHenry, Md., on the evening of June 9.

The baseball club of soldiers of the garrison played during the week two hotly-contested games with the club from the U. S. S. Raleigh. One at the Soldiers' Home on the 7th resulted in favor of the soldiers. Score, 7 to 4. The game on the baseball park, Norfolk, on the 9th, was also won by the soldiers. Score, 10 to 6.

Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, arrived at the post and paid off the troops on Saturday, June 9.

Mrs. Gallup, wife of Lieut. C. C. Gallup, 5th Art., has gone to her home in Rochester, N. Y., where she will spend the summer.

Lieut. G. O. Squire, 3d Art., who has recently been granted six months' leave to visit Europe, spent a couple of days at the post last week, the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Schumm.

Pay Inspector A. J. Pritchard, U. S. Navy, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and his wife have taken rooms at the Hygeia Hotel for a month. He will attend to his duties at the yard, going to Norfolk in the morning and returning in the evening.

Mrs. Carahan and daughter, who have been visiting at Captain and Mrs. Pullman's, returned to Washington last Sunday evening. Mr. Marrye, of Philadelphia, has been at the post visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Duvall. Miss Sara Kobbe, who has been visiting General and Mrs. Ordway, of Washington, returned home Monday, June 11. Captain Willard, post commissary, returned from a seven days' leave June 11. Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., left the post on 21 days' leave on June 8. Lieut. George Montgomery and D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., are absent from the post, having been ordered before the Board of Ordnance Officers, convened in New York City to examine applicants for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

The U. S. S. Atlanta passed the fort about 7 a. m. June 10 on her way to the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

May 27, 1894.

Since my last we have received accessions to the officers' line from various sources, notably our new post surgeon, Captain and Mrs. Robinson and Lieutenant and Mrs. Brett, from a visit to the Midwinter Fair, and last, but not in point of size, but in importance, Master Wallace Harrison arrived at Lieutenant Harrison's on the 13th inst. and bumped the beam at the orthodox 9 lbs.—the finest boy baby in the country, so says the happy mother.

Mrs. Trout and Miss Sibley left us on the 16th. We gave Miss Sibley a farewell hop the evening before they left, and feel sure that she will have pleasant recollections of her first visit to an army post. We gave them a good send off next day when they left, and hope to see them both back before the summer is over. Some of their friends prolonged the leave-taking by riding to the next station east with them.

We have the best Indian troop in the Army—at least that is what is said by those who have had a good opportunity for comparing it with others. It would be still better but for their fondness for the white man's "fire-water." It seems a pity that we should put temptation in their way, as we certainly do when we allow them the same liberty at the canteen that other soldiers have. The Navajos are the best of the blanket Indians, and are more prosperous than many of their red brothers.

As our gay season is over, about one letter a month will record all of interest to our friends that happens here until the annual target competition begins. We are much obliged for the space you have given us in your columns during the winter.

SECOND DRAGOON.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT KEOGH, MONT.

June 10, 1894.

News of Capt. William Conway's retirement was received last Friday evening. Captain Conway was extremely popular with every one, both officers and men, and his absence from the regiment will be felt for a long time to come. Capt. J. J. Crittenden, promoted in Captain Conway's place, held a reception in honor of the event at his quarters last evening.

Miss Florence Cooper, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Cooper, 10th Cav., returned Friday evening from a long visit in the East.

Captain and Mrs. Lockwood gave a very enjoyable card party last Tuesday evening.

Lieutenants Swaine and Godfrey have been appointed Post Commissary and Signal Officer, respectively.

The companies have finished their known dis-

tance shooting, and skirmish firing will begin to-morrow.

We have given up all hope of seeing the companies of the regiment that went to Helena with the Coxeyites last April. The citizens are working hard to have the Twenty-second move to the new post of Fort Harrison.

Our most welcome guest, the paymaster, will be here to-morrow.

H.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

June 13, 1894.

Some twenty years ago the Journal published its first letter on baseball played here. No doubt our good players of those days will feel proud of being reminded of the laurels that, as soldiers, the Dalya, Learys, Giacchetti, Flanagan and others won on the many diamonds of Old Virginia. A few, like myself, are still in the Army; but many others are prospering in the various walks of industrial pursuits. Whilst the hand of time is placing indelible marks of old age on the American youths of twenty years ago, it is a compensating satisfaction to see two American institutions, one the Artillery School, established about 1824, the other the Army and Navy Journal, established in August 1863, grow young and prosperous in their career of enlightenment and usefulness. The Journal's appearance and new dress of to-day mark a progressive defiance of time's ruthless hand, and the Artillery School stands in the fore front of any kindred institution in existence. In the art and science of war, smokeless powders, fortifications, submarine mining, and the countless uses of electricity, it is without a rival, as its commander, staff and students are in possession of all modern military inventions known to science.

The "Journal of the United States Artillery," published quarterly at this school, and edited by Lieutenant Ruckman, has already obtained such world-wide reputation that it is eagerly sought by all, or nearly all, the military organizations of this country as well as the best military authorities in Europe, India and Australia. Its exchanges far exceed one hundred, the greater part being the best military periodicals of England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, and of many other minor countries. The Journal is conducted on purely scientific principles by professional men (many of them experts) of the highest military eminence.

The baseball club of this season will compare favorably with any of its predecessors. It has won all the interesting games played on our beautiful and attractive grounds here, which are free to all; it has defeated a semi-professional club of the Raleigh, now at Portsmouth, both at the National Soldiers' Home and Norfolk, Va. The commanding officer, Colonel Frank, and all the officers of the post subscribed liberally for the purchase of a costly outfit. They are proud of the club not only for being successful players, but being good soldiers. As thousands of our readers, from Virginia to Vancouver, who have passed through this school, may wish to know the names of our baseball club, I shall supply them on some future occasion when the Journal can afford space for their publication.

In this most favored spot of the Sunny South we are at peace with ourselves and the world, and can smile either complacently or sympathetically at the strikes, the storms, and Coxeyite campaigns that cause so much excitement elsewhere. The post is semi-circled by officers' quarters and an ornamental administration building, and still other new quarters have just been commenced. Our neighboring town of Chesapeake City is improving steadily; a new theatre is soon to be erected, and its building lots are dearer than in any suburb of New York.

B. B.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE MINNEAPOLIS.

The recent contractor's trial trip of the Minneapolis is the subject of reports received by both Commodores Melville and Hichborn, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair respectively. The report to Commodore Melville is made by Passed Assistant Engineer Albert B. Willis. The report states the performance of the machinery was excellent. June 7 a maximum speed of 22.26 knots was maintained in deep water for an hour, with an average of 127.7 revolutions per minute of all three engines; steam pressure, 160 lbs. at the boilers; forced draft of less than 1 in. air pressure; throttle half open. The displacement of the ship, however, was less than 7,000 tons, and the speed was recorded by patent log, corrected from runs over a known course made the day previous. The engines ran quietly and steadily at all speeds with no unusual vibrations. The boilers were light and amply able to meet all requirements. The coal was anthracite. The indicator cards taken on the last part of the deep run were worked out, showing 20,080 HP. Naval Constructor John F. Hanson's report is similar to that of Passed Assistant Engineer Willis', except that it makes a detailed mention of the action of the machinery. He gives the speed of the vessel at 21.7 knots. He thinks she is an excellent vessel and will do well on her trial trip. No unusual vibrations were noticed during the trip.

LOYAL LEGION.

Officers of the Oregon Commandery for the ensuing year are: Commander, Maj. Stephen R. Harrington, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Capt. Joseph A. Sladen, U. S. A.; Junior Vice, Capt. Gavin E. Calkin, U. S. V.; Recorder, Maj. and Surg. Wm. M. Calkin, U. S. V.; Registrar, Maj. Frank M. Cox, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Mr. Thos. A. W. Shock; Chancellor, Capt. Wm. M. Micklen, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain Randolph C. Brant, U. S. V.; Council, Lieut.-Col. Augustus G. Robinson, U. S. A.; Comdr. Oscar W. Farenholt, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. John T. Apperson, U. S. V.; Col. Wm. A. Jordan, U. S. A. (retired), and Mr. Robt. G. Morrow.

The Illinois Commandery has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. Jos. R. Leake; Senior Vice-Commander, Gen. Judson D. Bugham, U. S. A.; Junior Vice-Commander, Capt. Amos J. Harding; Recorder, Col. Charles W. Davis; Registrar, Capt. Roswell H. Mason; Treasurer, Capt. Jos. C. Neely; Chancellor, Col. Wm. B. Keeler; Chaplain, Chaplain Samuel Fallow; Members of the Council, Gen. Walter R. Robbins, Hon. Thos. B. Bryan, Capt. Wm. A. Montgomery, Capt. Henry V. Freeman, Capt. Holmes Hoge.

INDIAN BREVETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has been intimated in the Journal that there are cases known at the War Department where officers, not recommended for brevet rank, have rendered service in Indian campaigns equal to that for which other officers have been included in the recent "brevet list" prepared at the War Department, based solely on the recommendations of Department Commanders—as required by law. Throughout the Army, these cases are pretty well recognized, and are due mainly to the fact that Department Commanders differed as to the advisability of making any such recommendations—some in later years even not being willing to make any at all; others, on the contrary, were much inclined to make these recommendations. Now that these names have gone to Congress, however, it leaves the class of officers referred to at a disadvantage that would not have been otherwise thought of. To adjust this, why cannot the law be modified so as to admit of the recommendation of the General of the Army—based on the records of the War Department—covering cases of this kind? It is presumed that the Indian wars have been practically ended, and it seems only fair that those whose services have been equally meritorious should receive equal recognition so far as it is possible. It is not probable that there would be any opposition made in Congress to such a modification of the law, especially if recommended by the War Department.

CAVALRY.

GEN. ARTEMAS WARD.

An officer of our Army, who is a kinsman of Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward, sends us this inscription for his monument in the burying ground at Shrewsbury, Mass., which sums up his history:

"Maj.-Gen. Artemas Ward, son of Col. Nahum Ward, H. U., 1784; 1762, a Justice, and 1770, Chief Justice of the C. C. Pleas for the County of Worcester; 1758, a Major in the expedition against Canada; 1759, appointed Colonel; 1770, his commission as Colonel revoked for his inflexible opposition to arbitrary power, whereupon he informed the Royal Governor that he had been twice honored; 1768, chosen one of the Executive Council, and by the Royal Governor and for the same reason, negatived and deprived of a seat at that board; 1775, appointed to the command of the Army at Cambridge, and by the Continental Congress, first Major-General in the Army of the Revolution; 1779, appointed a member of the Continental Congress, and under the Federal Government repeatedly elected a member; 16 years a Representative from this town in the Legislature, and in 1785, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Firmness of mind and integrity of purpose were characteristic of his whole life, so that he was never swayed by the applause or censure of man, but ever acted under a deep sense of duty to his country and accountability to his God. Long will his memory be precious among the friends of Liberty and Religion."

General Ward is described as fearless in speech and resolute in manner. His commission as General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised by the Congress of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was dated May 19, 1775, and Ward took the oath of office the succeeding day. A month later, June 15, 1775, Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of all the Continental forces by the Continental Congress, and "Artemas Ward, Esq.," first Major-General and "Charles Lee, Esq.," second Major-General.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRICK MASONRY.

(From the Discussions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, March 7, 1894.)

William P. Craigbill, Prest. Am. Soc. C. E.—I did not expect to say a word concerning the interesting paper presented by our friend Mr. Cartwright, but, before the discussion begins, I will take the liberty of emphasizing several points he has made. One is the great care which should be taken in the construction of brick masonry in order to insure good results. Two cases may be mentioned which were a part of my experience more than 40 years ago. They are of a special and unusual character. I refer to Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River, and to Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. These forts were then unfinished. Later, in the Civil War, much of their masonry was greatly broken to pieces by the guns of General Gillmore. After the war, when repairs and reconstruction began, the importance was very clearly shown of the truth of one of Mr. Cartwright's cautions, viz., the necessity, in order to have the best brick masonry, of great care in seeing every brick carefully soaked in water before being laid. It is not enough to have the bricks simply damp. They should be soaked so as to be dripping when laid. And, to this end, every mason should have his barrel or tub of water near him in which his bricks may be soaked before being used, and an inspector should be around to see it properly attended to. The result proved again the importance of this precaution, for in the masses of masonry at Forts Pulaski and Sumter, broken up under those peculiar circumstances, it was found that the adhesion of the mortar to the brick was greater than the cohesion of the particles of the brick among themselves. I recollect well how this watering of the bricks was insisted on by my then chief, General Totten, in his detailed instructions to his young subordinates. The farther south I went, as, for instance, at the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, the more stress was laid upon it.

NOTICE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

(From "Revue d'Artillerie," May, 1894.)

Interior Ballistics, par le capitaine Ingalls, de l'artillerie américaine—Fort Monroe (Virginie), imprimerie de l'Ecole d'Artillerie, 1894.

En 1889, le capitaine d'artillerie Ingalls, bien connu des lecteurs de la "Revue" pour ses travaux sur la ballistique extérieure, fut chargé de créer à l'Ecole d'artillerie de Fort Monroe un cours de ballistique intérieure. La tâche était malaisée, car on ne peut guère compter, pour établir un semblable enseignement, sur les documents venant de l'étranger, qu'il est souvent difficile de se procurer; et, d'autre part, la ballistique intérieure ne semble pas avoir été jusqu'ici très en honneur dans les pays de langue anglaise, comme le prouve d'ailleurs la lacune qu'il y avait de combier: on y fait d'intéressantes recherches, on y publie des monographies, comme celles de MM. Noble et Abel, mais, au moment où M. Ingalls eut à rédiger son cours, il ne connaissait aucun traité sur la matière publié en Angleterre ou en Amérique.

Aussi la première édition du cours, tel qu'il fut professé pendant deux années, ne fut-elle, à proprement parler, qu'un essai, sur lequel le capitaine Ingalls se réservait de revenir, comme il le fait aujourd'hui, par la publication d'un ouvrage revu et complété. Tel qu'il se présente aujourd'hui, le cours de Ballistique intérieure peut être comparé à celui qui fut professé jadis à Fontainebleau par le capitaine du Soult, qu'il cite d'ailleurs dans sa bibliographie. C'est dire qu'il

en est encore à l'étape qui vient d'être dépassée dans l'enseignement de notre Ecole d'application, ce qui d'ailleurs était à prévoir, les recherches les plus récentes sur l'emploi des nouveaux explosifs n'étant pas encore entrées dans le domaine de la publicité. C'est un tableau, le plus complet et le plus méthodique possible, de la ballistique des poudres au charbon.

(We leave our readers to supply the accents, which are beyond the resources of machine type.—Editor.)

There is a prospect now that we may have to revise our opinions on the subject of treating heavy armor plates by the Harvey process, as the result of the trial of a 17-in. plate at Indian Head, June 12. The plate was made of nickel steel, Harvey treated, at the Bethlehem Iron Works, and was one of a group intended for the barbets of the battleship Massachusetts, and represented 600 tons of material. The 12-in. gun was used and two shots were fired. The first shot was at a velocity of 1,410 ft.-seconds. The penetration was about 6 or 7 ins., so far as could be judged. The point of the projectile was welded into the plate, and the base of the shell was entirely demolished. No cracks were developed and there was no disturbance of the target. The second shot was fired at a velocity of 1,858 ft.-seconds. The shell entered the plate probably 10 or 11 ins., the point remaining in the plate, welded, as in the first shot. The remainder of the shell was badly broken. In the second shot a fine crack was developed. It extended from the second point of impact to the nearest edge. It was believed to extend through the plate, although it did not open up the target, and there was no suggestion of the huge fissure which was created by the initial shot on the 18-in. plate. The results were entirely satisfactory, and will suffice to pass the 600 tons of material depending on this firing. The projectiles used were of the Carpenter type, and apparently up to the standard quality. "The test," said Captain Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, "seems to settle the question of the merit of the Harvey process. I believe that the results show the process to be applicable to armor of any thickness, and that the principles of hardness of surface exhibited on thinner Harveyized plates are extended to plates of greater thickness." The Bethlehem Company will send to the proving ground another 18-in. plate to take the place of the one recently fired upon.

All the recommendations of the Bureau chiefs of the War Department in reference to the officers acting as their assistants, with whose services they can dispense, have been received by Secretary Lamont and an order has been issued detaching these officers from duty at their present stations in the War Department and ordering them to other posts. There will be considerable reduction in the number of officers belonging to the Ordnance and Engineer Corps on duty in Washington. The Intelligence Bureau is also expected to suffer. One officer, Dr. Merrill, will go to the Surgeon-General under orders to Fort Sherman. Officials of the War Department were busily engaged during the past week in carrying out the provisions of one of the Secretary's orders, relating to the reorganization of the bureaus.

The bill for the reorganization of the Swiss Army, now before the Federal Assembly, provides for Elite, Reserve, Landwehr, and Landsturm, composed of fusilier battalions, carabinier battalions, cavalry squadrons, train squadrons, field batteries, mountain batteries, fortress companies, companies of position, columns of position train, park companies, mountain convoys, half battalions of sappers, sapper companies, pontoon train, telegraph companies, battalion of railway pioneers, sanitary sections, ambulances, mountain ambulances, intermediate field hospitals, sanitary railway trains, hospital sections, commissariat companies, train commissariat columns, balloon company, train remount companies, cyclist detachment.

Among the guests on the Howard Carroll at the celebration this week at Dobbs Ferry were: Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, U. S. Navy; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. Navy; and Mrs. Gherardi, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Army; Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army; Gen. Thos. Wilson, U. S. Army; Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th U. S. Cav.; Gen. J. C. Duane, U. S. Army; Col. I. H. Ernst, U. S. Army, and Gen. Geo. S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point.

By order of Emperor William of Germany a military concert took place at Berlin May 6 tending to show the development of military music. Pieces were performed that were most in vogue in the different centuries, each new century being announced by a trumpet fanfare of the Cu-rassier Guards, and the marches used at the different periods were played. In this connection Sir Arthur Sullivan is quoted as saying that his father made him, as a boy, learn every instrument in the military band except the hautboy and bassoon. "To this I attribute all my powers of orchestration. I know every instrument as an old friend."

The Chelsea Hospital, the much-bemoaned English home of the old soldier, has, according to a London correspondent of the New York "Times," fallen upon troublous times. He says: "The property of the Chelsea Hospital is valued now at a trifle over \$20,000,000, and costs for annual management over \$200,000. This huge capital and outlay are devoted to the care of just 678 pensioners, and even this is done so badly that some of them are continually running away and going to the ordinary almshouse instead. A change is demanded."

The Marion called at Honolulu en route from Yokohama to San Francisco, and, after coaling and replenishing her provisions and money locker, sailed May 24 for her destination. She was 38 days making the voyage from Yokohama, which included 1,600 miles of steaming. A succession of head winds and disagreeable weather were encountered. All hands found Honolulu a welcome haven after such buffeting, and greatly enjoyed their short stay. It is thought that, notwithstanding her typhoon experience, the ship can be repaired and made serviceable for a considerable time within the 10 per cent. limit.

Orders were sent to the cruiser Charleston on Tuesday last directing her to proceed from Callao to San Francisco. Upon the arrival of the vessel at the latter port she will go into dry-dock and will have her bottom scraped and painted. Upon the completion of this work she will probably be sent to Honolulu as the relief of the Philadelphia. The latter vessel will then come home and go into dry-dock. It was the intention of the Department to dock the Charleston at Callao, but the condition of the dock there precluded the consummation of this intention.

Senator Butler has given notice of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, providing that hereafter no officer of the Navy shall be deprived of sea duty pay while attached to a vessel in commission by reason of assignment to duty as a member of a Naval court martial, Court of Inquiry or board, or to other temporary duty, or by reason of being sent to a naval hospital for temporary treatment. He has also given notice of an amendment authorizing the surplus graduates of the line division of this year's class at the Naval Academy to be appointed to vacancies in the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

A course in naval architecture at foreign technical schools will be given to the two naval cadets who head this year's graduating class. Three cadets of last year's class are now at Glasgow and Paris, undergoing a course, and they have been notified that on July 1 next they will be appointed assistant naval constructors. It is believed that the Construction Corps in a few years will have force enough to design and construct all vessels for which Congress may make provision. The great majority of the junior officers are graduates of the Naval Academy, those at the top of the list having been appointed from civil life.

Advices from Port Townsend June 12 announced an exciting chase by the U. S. S. Mohican on June 3 after the sealing schooner volunteer. The Captain of the latter thought to get the better of the Mohican by beating to windward, and for some five hours, during which it is said the Mohican crowded on all steam, the race was about even. The sealer then took to shoal water, and was only forced to heave to when the Hotchkiss guns of the Mohican were brought into play as a final resort.

In a trial of speed for cyclists in Holland the distance was 164½ miles, from Maestricht to The Hague, the trial being under the direction of the Ministry of War. Some of the cyclists made the entire distance; others were relieved at stages, dividing the distance into seven parts. Riders had to be crossed six times, and this was a cause of some delay. The first despatches received were brought by one of the stage riders in 15 hours and 14 minutes. Two of the direct riders accomplished the journey in 17 hours and 35 minutes.

The St. Louis "Post-Despatch" says: "Over 500 sons of St. Louis' first families are now receiving military training from United States Army officers right here in the city. The youthful soldiers are the students of the Washington and St. Louis universities, and the instructors are Lieut. John Stafford, of the Infantry, and Lieut. D. D. Johnson, of the Artillery. Both are excellent officers of large experience, and well fitted for their present duties."

Archibald Forbes contributes to the June "Scribner" a paper on "The Future of the Wounded in War," in which he predicts that the great efficiency of modern weapons and the immense armies which will be brought into conflict will make the condition of the wounded very much worse than it has ever been in modern war—so inhuman, in fact, that it will lead to the final abolishment of war by civilized nations.

The Dakota, the Tobin bronze fin-keel 10-rater, designed by the Herreshoffs, is surprising Englishmen by her great speed. Already she has won, in English waters, four victories by from 2 to 4 minutes against yachts designed by the well-known yacht designers, Watson and Fife, and has not yet suffered defeat.

The new cruiser Minneapolis has been reported by her contractors to be ready for trial July 9, and the following board has been appointed to examine the vessel for the purpose of setting aside a day upon which the trial is to take place: Capt. Phillip H. Cooper, Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley and Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster.

The orders to Chief Engineer Burnap, detailing him to the Charleston, were changed on Tuesday last so as to allow that officer to join the vessel at San Francisco, instead of being compelled to take the steamer going down to meet her at Callas. Chief Engineer Burnap is the relief of the chief engineer, H. Cline, who has been invalided home.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery a resolution was unanimously adopted, "That it is the sense of the Commandery that companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, should always salute or otherwise recognize each other when wearing the Rosette or Insignia of the Order."

According to a statement prepared by Chief Constructor Hichborn, of the Navy, the percentage of work done on naval vessels building is as follows: Raleigh, Cincinnati, Maine and Olympia, 99 per cent.; Amphitrite, 97; Ericsson, 95; Texas, 91, and Indiana, 86.

The British National Rifle Association has a promise of relief from the pecuniary difficulties which have beset it since its removal from Wimbledon to Bisley, the War Office having purchased part of its land and made arrangements to use its ranges for the military training of the Army.

The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for June, 1894, publishes a list of wrecks destroyed by the U. S. S. Vesuvius, limits of ice in June, weather forecast for June, review of May, etc.

The reunion of the Military Academy class of '74 took place at West Point on the evening of June 13. Some fifteen or sixteen attended.

New Publications Received.

Headwaters of the Mississippi, by Capt. Willard Glaser. Rand, McNally & Co., New York.

The Life of John Patterson, Major-General in the Revolutionary Army, by his great-grandson, Thomas Eggleston, LL. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A Beauty Spot (a novel), by Huan Mee. Gale & Poiden, Ltd., London, England.

Interior Ballistics, by Lieut. J. H. Glennon, U. S. Navy, Annapolis, Md.

Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute, Vol XX., No. 1, Annapolis, Md.

"Romance" for June has stories by Arthur B. Mitchell, Madame Juliette Adam, E. W. Thomson, Camille Lemonnier, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahoney, C. M. G., Gilbert Dore, Edmondo de Amicis, Lincoln Moore, Bruno Sperani, Henri de Cuenneviere, Frances B. James, Harriet E. Waterman, Clarence F. Cobb and Russell Herah, besides two by that prolific author "Anonymous."

The late Dr. Philip Schaff, the eminent theologian, was a professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., during part of the Civil War. Through this border town the army of Lee made several raids, and during the stirring times in July, 1863, Dr. Schaff kept a diary of these dramatic events, as he witnessed them from day to day. This is published in the July "Scribner" as he left it, under the title "The Gettysburg Week." The same number of the "Century" has an original war story by William Henry Smitton, the artist and author, who was a soldier in the Civil War.

"Outing" for June contains an array of tempting articles on bicycling, fishing, footing and canoeing, besides an account of the Michigan National Guard, and instruction upon "Footing in Europe on Next to Nothing," which so many of us would like to do. We note among the witticisms of the Editor's Scrap Book, the following pertinent query quoted from "Brooklyn Life": "Lord Angus—Ah, well, Miss Remsen, 'tis a pity you haven't in this country any old ruins like 'McGregor's Curse,' just outside of Edinburgh." Miss Remsen—"What's the matter with McCoub's Dam at the upper end of New York?"

General Howard's recent visit to Spain has resulted in a volume published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., in which he tells us the story of "Isabella of Castile," to whose warm interest in Columbus we are indebted for the successful initiation of the voyage which added a new continent to the geography of the world. The visit of General Howard to Spain was prompted by the interest in Isabella awakened by an earlier visit to Cuba. The volume is illustrated by seven full-page photographs, a map of Spain and numerous vignettes and side pieces.

The number of the "Century" for April, 1894, completed the forty-seventh volume of this popular illustrated monthly. It contains Mark Twain's story of "Pudd'nhead Wilson," Flynt's articles on tramps, a sketch by Major John Abner, examined from the forgotten past, the "Century" series of American artists, Timothy Cole's "Old Dutch Masters," the article on Paul Keaney, by Philippe Comte de Paris, and the usual variety of matter which makes this semi-annual "Century" volume with good reading, including prose and verse by its editors, Richard Watson Gilder, Robert Underwood Johnson and Alexander W. Drake.

"The Cosmopolitan" for June has an article by William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," upon some of the "Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains," which he has enjoyed during his adventurous life as frontiersman and scout. Beginning with an account of the hunting expedition of Sir George Gore, who came out to Fort Leavenworth in 1853, Colonel Cody describes some hunts that will rouse envy in the breasts of the Nimrods of to-day, who must deplore their own failure ever to sight the "big game" of the past. He gives the plan for perfection of equipment to the party which went out with him from Fort McPherson in 1870 as the guests of General Sheridan. The company contained "James Gordon Bennett, John G. Hecksher, Carroll Livingston, Larrie and Leonard Jerome, General Daves, Col. John Schuyler Crosby, and General Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg, besides General Sheridan, General Rucker, and Col. M. V. Sheridan, Maj. W. H. Brown, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, commanded the escorting two companies; Maj. E. M. Hayes, now of the 4th Cavalry, was quartermaster, and there were other officers along, and Dr. Ash, of New York, surgeon." "The Cosmopolitan" contains also an interesting article "How to Preserve Health and Attain Strength," by the now renowned athlete, Eugene Sandow. The article is illustrated by many views of Mr. Sandow's muscular form and his handsome face, whose calm, resolute expression gives sufficient assurance of his attainment of perfect health.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. D.—The Back Watch gets its name from the sombre hues of the tartan worn by the Royal Highlanders, black and deep blue.

X. X. X. asks: During a parade, where would a visiting company, battalion or regiment be placed? Answer.—On the left of the organization of which it was a guest.

MIDSHIPMAN asks if the U. S. ships Constitution and Constellation now on the Naval List are the original war vessels built in 1797? Answer.—They are the original vessels.

E. M. TOGUS, ME.—Write to the Commanding Officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and you may learn something about your brother, James McIntyre, who served there a few years ago.

N. G. N. Y.—Our answer last week referred to ages of candidates for cadetships as West Point. Candidates for commissions from civil life must not be under 21 or over 27 years of age.

F. M. asks (1) what Congressional District is Bates County, Mo., in? (2) At what date will the next vacancy occur at West Point from that district? Answer.—(1) Sixth District. (2) 1896.

C. S. asks have the negro race ever had a cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy? Answer.—Yes, two—one named Conyers. Both were dismissed on account of failing to keep up with their classes.

C. McV. asks the extent of the examination of first-class firemen in the Navy? Answer.—All enlistments have ceased. First-class firemen are required to have previous service on board a man-of-war.

ABE LEVY asks if the Irish flag was carried at the head of a regiment coming down the dell at the battle of Gettysburg? Answer.—The Irish flag was carried at the head of the 69th N. Y. and all other Irish regiments in every engagement of the War of the Rebellion.

A. D. M. asks: (1) When a captain is commanding a battalion, should he be addressed as "Captain," or as "Major"? Answer.—Captain. (2) When a foot-soldier wears canvas leggings, should they be laced on the inside or the outside of the leg? Answer.—On the outside. Your third question will be answered in our answers to questions on the Drill Regulations.

C. M. S.—There is no necessity for you to visit Washington yourself. Write a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and ask permission to go abroad, and if it is granted report your address monthly as required. You can also arrange at the same time to draw your pay while abroad. The Adjutant-General will give you all information, but when you write state clearly and in detail what it is you desire.

P. C. R. asks if any official infantry drill regulations have been issued in printed form later than the edition of Oct. 3, 1891? Answer.—There has been no change in the Drill Regulations since the date you name. We have, however, published a volume giving the infantry drill regulations, with addenda containing explanations by the recorder of the Tactical Board of various paragraphs of the regulations which have not been understood. Price, bound in Bristol board, 50 cents; leather, \$1.

HOOSICK FALLS asks: (1) Under Section 120, M. C., can men who have served five years, received honorable discharges, enlisted again for one, two or three years, and received honorable discharges, enlisted again for one, two or three years, receive the additional pay of 20 cents per day? Answer.—Yes. (2) A enlisted in the Guard in 1887, and when time expired in 1892, did not apply for discharge. He now wishes to enlist for five years and receive credit for time served from '92 to '94. Will he be allowed? Answer.—No. There is no authority to give credit; the man could have had his discharge at his own pleasure at any time.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL GUARD IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

The prompt ordering of the 4th and 5th Regiments of the National Guard to a training to quell riots at once, had a check in quelling the excitement, but nevertheless the troops had to keep on the alert continually for trouble. A suitable ground was selected for a camp. This tour of active service it was mainly determined should take the place of the regular encampment. Companies were detached to different points and guards sent out to do patrol duty. In the 4th Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Markoe was ordered to dismount his companies at different points. Maj. Robert Middle Brown, with the 1st Battalion, consisting of Cos. C, F, M and H, and comprising 170 men, was sent to Allegheny mines, two miles and a half from the depot. The 3d Battalion, Maj. H. Dorsey Conie, comprising Cos. 1, G, I and L, was sent to Eschschart mine. Cos. E, A and K, of the 2d Battalion, under Maj. Wm. D. Robinson, were sent to the Hoffman mine and the hamlet of Pompey Smash. Cos. D, of the 2d Battalion, Capt. Geo. C. Cole, was held in reserve at the depot.

In the 4th Regiment, the 2d Battalion, Companies K, G and H, under command of Maj. George T. Robinson, were ordered to the new shaft of the Hoffman mine. Co. A, Capt. Fred. I. Mosher, of the 1st Battalion, was sent to Union mines. Co. B, of the 1st Battalion, Capt. George F. Haupt, was sent to patrol the main street and the eastern end of Frostburg. Co. I, Capt. Morris Tucker, of the 1st Battalion, and the entire 3d Battalion, consisting of Cos. F, D and E, under Maj. C. M. Brubaker, were held in reserve.

Some of the companies, in dispersing strikers and making arrests, were subject to abuse, but met with no serious trouble. The camp, which was established on a hill about a mile from Frostburg, was an ideal site and undulating enough to give excellent drainage and a commanding view. Springs were plentiful and in addition to this source of water supply a pipe line was laid from Frostburg to the camp. The pipe is of iron two inches in diameter and 5,000 feet long. Ninety-five per cent. of both regiments reported for duty.

In Ohio and Indiana a large force of National Guard are on duty. In both States unruly mobs on railroad and private property have had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and guards have been molested by stone throwing, and in some cases by pistol shooting.

On June 10, at Boggs Run, W. Va., eleven companies of State troops were on duty in command of General Spillman. They were ordered to see that the moving of trains was in no way interfered with by strikers, and to do this a company had to be put on every train until it reached Ohio soil.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COLONEL SEWARD.

A court-martial has been ordered to try Col. William Seward, of the 9th Regiment, of New York, on charges of "disobedience of orders" and "neglect and refusal to order out the 9th Regiment when lawfully ordered by his superior officer." In the specification to the first charge it is alleged that Colonel Seward was commanded by G. O. 1 from Brigade Headquarters, dated April 18, 1894, to parade his command at Van Courtlandt Park for instruction in extended order on June 2; that this order was served on him, and that he intentionally neglected and refused to obey it. The specification of charge 2 declares that when ordered to drill at Van Courtlandt Park on June 2 Colonel Seward did intentionally neglect and refuse to order out the troops under his command as lawfully ordered by his superior officer, General Fitzgerald. The detail for the court, which is directed to convene at the armory of the 1st Regiment on Thursday, June 21, is as follows: Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade; Col. David E. Austen, 13th Regiment; John G. Eddy, 47th Regiment; Alexis C. Smith, 23d Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Downs, 71st Regiment, and Maj. Henry S. Van Duzer, 1st Brigade, Judge-Advocate.

It is many years since a Colonel was court-martialed in the New York Guard, the last being the Colonel of the 39th, when he refused to convene at the armory during the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. The question of Colonel Seward's culpability seems to turn upon the interpretation of his orders, which will be determined by the court. The facts are not in dispute.

NEW YORK CAMP.

The thirtieth annual camp season for the troops of the New York National Guard will be inaugurated at Peekskill on the afternoon of June 16 and the troops participating will all be supplied with improved knapsacks, haversacks, etc. The detail for officers at Post Headquarters is as follows:

As Post Commander—Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General.

As Post Adjutant—Capt. Henry C. Everdell, 23d Regiment, for the season.

As Post Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, and Ordnance Officer—Col. Joseph G. Story, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, for the season.

As Inspector—Maj. George P. Hilton, for the season.

As Post Surgeon—Maj. Floyd Stranahan Crego, Surgeon 4th Brigade, from June 16 to July 7.

As Medical Instructor—Col. Nelson Henry, Assistant Surgeon-General, for the season.

As Inspectors of Drill—Maj. George E. B. Hart, 22d Regiment, from June 16 to July 7; Capt. W. Maurice Kirby, Second Separate Company, from June 23 to the end of the season; 1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, 7th United States Infantry, for the season.

As Inspectors of Guard Duty—Capt. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regiment, for the season; Capt. A. L. Judson, 10th Battalion, for the season.

As Paymaster—Col. E. L. Judson, Military Secretary, for the season.

Drum-Maj. John M. Smith, 7th Regiment, is detailed for duty at the camp from June 16 to July 7, and the commanding officer of the 2d Battery will detail three enlisted men as orderlies for Post Headquarters.

Fourteen officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade, Captain Leigh, will report at the camp of instruction for a tour of duty, July 28.

Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, under orders from the Secretary of War, is detailed to attend the encampment for such service as may be required of him. The troops to be on duty the first week, from July 16 to 23, are Troop A, Captain Rose, a detachment of the 1st Battery, in command of Sergeant Jansen, and two battalions of separate companies, as follows: 1st Battalion, Capt. W. M. Kirby, composed of the 2d, 13th, 30th, 42d and 48th Separate Companies; 2d Battalion, Capt. J. H. Lloyd, composed of the 6th, 12th, 21st, 23d and 40th Separate Companies. The hours of service will be the same as last year. Very handy cards, designating the course of instruction to be followed each day, will be issued to each officer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. MURPHY.

We regret to announce the death at his home on the morning of June 14 of ex-Capt. William H. Murphy, who for 32 years was a member of the 12th N. Y. Captain Murphy has been ailing for some time, and the cause of his death was due to paralysis of the brain and spine. Captain Murphy had an acquaintance among National Guardsmen extending all over the United States. He first entered the New York Guard as a private in Co. A, 12th Regiment, April 19, 1861, was promoted Sergeant May, 1862; Sergeant-Major Oct. 3, 1863; Adjutant May 20, 1867, and Captain Co. F, Dec. 20, 1883. He was placed on the retired list March 9, 1893. During the great centennial parade in 1888 in New York City, Captain Murphy was secretary to Col. S. V. H. Cruger, chairman of the Military Committee, and rendered the most valuable service in perfecting the many arrangements for the military in the famous parade. In the rifle movement, brought about by the organization of the National Rifle Association, he took an active interest, and was one of its staunch supporters. He was a hard worker in the interest of the 12th Regiment, especially some years ago, when it was almost looked for disbandment and needed friends. The Captain was well known as a correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, and was an especially well informed officer and of a most genial disposition. His funeral will be held at his late residence, 315 West 120th street, at 9:30 a. m., June 16, and services will be held at St. Joseph's Church, 125th street and Columbus avenue, at 10 a. m. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

BILLS PASSED BY THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

The title of the military code, Chapter 559 of the laws of 1893, was amended by the last Legislature of the State of New York so that it shall be known henceforth as Chapter 16 of the general laws. Hitherto it has been called Chapter 17. The code was amended in a number of important respects, and in addition to the amendments of Secs. 100, 120 and 123, already published in the Army and Navy Journal, there are the following:

In Section 240, dues may now be enforced by delinquency court in the same manner as fines for delinquency. Section 17, relative to regiments and battalions now extended so that provisional regiments and battalions of separate companies, troops and batteries may be organized at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief; and, in Section 125, brigade headquarters, where the brigades cover more than ten counties, may have an additional allowance of \$500 for headquarters. In Section 242, relative to expulsion, the provision that an expelled member of the National Guard shall surrender and have cancelled his certificate of membership has been stricken out. An amendment to Section 254, relative to armories, failed to pass, but the local act in question is already applicable to a particular county shall be construed to mean Sections 100, 171, 172, 175 and 177 of the military code (relative to the erection, furnishing and maintenance of armories) to such county, as respects the naval militia; and so far only, as may be necessary to prevent such construction, such local acts shall be deemed to have been repealed by Chapter 17 of the laws of 1892.

The Penal Code, Section 140, was amended so as to forbid "trespassers upon any rifle range lawfully used." The former wording was "trespassers upon any range of a rifle association lawfully established and used." The same code was amended by inserting after Section 674a the following new sections: Punishing as misdemeanors the "converting military property into private use; introducing into armories, arsenals or military depots, liquors, or other articles prohibited when prescribed for medical purposes by a medical officer of the National Guard. Unlawfully exacting toll of a member of the National Guard. Failure to respond to military duty: 'Every member of an independent military organization not regularly organized as an organization of the National Guard, who fails to respond to or to do military duty, or refuses to do so, when lawfully called upon to do so by the commander-in-chief, in cases of emergency or necessity, is guilty of a misdemeanor.'

A bill, as first introduced, appropriated \$3,000 for the subsistence, pay and expenses of such batteries of the National Guard as the Adjutant-General may order to go into camp or upon march for field exercises during the present year, to be expended under the direction of the Adjutant-General. The plan was to take only the Binghamton battery to and from the State Camp. But before the bill became a law the appropriation was increased to \$15,000, so that all the batteries can go to the camp, if so ordered by the Adjutant-General.

The city of New York was allowed to issue 30-year bonds, not to exceed \$50,000, to extend Van Courtlandt Park military parade, camp and drill ground, and to erect suitable structures thereon.

A joint resolution was passed by the Senate and the Assembly, requesting Congress to provide for furnishing the organized militia of the several States with magazine rifles, model 1892, as soon as the same may be manufactured. A bill did not pass to discharge Erie County from liability to the State for expenses of the National Guard on account of the strike of 1892, and to reimburse Tioga County for its disbursement connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad strike in the same year.

The Governor vetoed a bill creating a State nautical school.

The following appropriations were made for the year: Tonawanda, \$32,000; Troy, \$3,000; Glens Falls, \$8,000; Watertown, \$20,000; Auburn, \$28,000; Cohoes, \$25,000 (reappropriation); Utica, \$35,000 (reappropriation); 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, \$50,000; 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, \$25,000; rifle range at Bath-on-Hudson, \$5,000. These appropriations failed: Mohawk, \$20,000; Hudson, \$32,000; 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, \$300,000; military storehouse, Binghamton, \$15,000.

Eighth Battalion New York—Maj. Chauncey.

On the afternoon of June 9, the battalion proceeded to Van Courtlandt Park for drill, taking special train on the New York Central road at 11:00 St. the embarkation on the train being made in the quick time of one minute and twenty-two seconds—the command numbering some 250 officers and men. The railroad people, it is said, were a trifle concerned lest there should be too long a delay in boarding the train, at the point selected, which was just beyond the entrance to the tunnel and a bad place to delay at. By the quick

embarkation of the 8th, however, the officials were most agreeably surprised, and such arrangements in the future are rendered much easier of accomplishment. The battalion arrived on the ground at 2:35 p. m. wearing fatigue uniform with white leggings. No time was lost, and Major Chauncey at once directed the companies to take up the extended order individually, and for forty-five minutes the several companies kept at it. The squad and section leaders were well posted and the men were prompt and intelligent in the execution of movements. The drill was a revelation to many, and clearly demonstrated the excellent progress the 8th has made. The companies in their preliminary practice being so thoroughly schooled, the work by battalion was easily understood, and in this, as in the drill by company, the 8th fairly outdid itself. Advance after advance was made by battalion extension, and for fully an hour the Major kept the men at it without a break. There was no rest, and several men were overcome by the unusual exercise which the humidity of the day aggravated, and were taken care of by the Hospital Corps. It was a trying afternoon for a drill, and wonder is that more men did not fall out. The fact that there was so few speaks well for the physical powers of the command. Too much credit cannot be given the 8th for its work, and to the Brigade Commander, who was among the spectators, the display of the 8th must have been very gratifying.

Ninth New York—Col. Seward.

The annual inspection and muster of the 9th Regiment was made by Gen. T. H. McGrath, assisted by Major Montant, on the evening of June 12, at which the command made a remarkably good showing. The heat in the building, together with the strong smell from the stable below, was very trying for the men who, in their heavy uniforms, had to stand in the ranks close to two hours. Under the circumstances the men preserved commendable steadiness, and uniforms and brasses were in good condition. The aggregate membership of the regiment is 707 officers and men, and out of this 627 were present, the number of absent being only 80. Co. A, Captain Bartholomew, had the largest number present, and made a fine showing. Co. D, Captain Walton; F, Captain Marks, and K, Captain Morris, had 100 per cent. present. Co. B, Captain Tompkins, was complimented by the Inspector-General for its creditable appearance. Taken as a whole, the showing was made by the regiment in many years. The figures for this year and last are as follows:

	1894.			1893.		
	Pres.	Ab.	Aggre-	Pres.	Ab.	Aggre-
	ent.	sent.	gate.	ent.	sent.	gate.
F. and S.	11	3	14	11	—	14
N. C. S.	10	1	11	11	—	11
Co. A.	90	3	93	46	5	51
" B.	54	4	58	40	12	52
" C.	58	3	61	41	23	64
" D.	58	—	58	47	4	51
" E.	52	2	54	49	4	53
" F.	52	2	54	49	4	53
" G.	56	—	56	46	10	56
" H.	65	5	70	56	1	57
" I.	72	6	78	54	7	61
" J.	42	8	50	39	18	57
" K.	59	—	59	42	8	50
	627	35	707	485	94	579

The increase in membership since inspection of Oct. 10, 1893, is 128.

69th Battalion, N. Y.—Major Duffy.

The drill of the battalion at Van Courtlandt Park on the afternoon of June 9, in command of Major Duffy while showing great improvement on the exhibition of last fall, was still far from being satisfactory, and the officers and men have yet much to learn. Of course it is well known the armory of the battalion does not afford it proper facilities for drilling, but at the same time this is no excuse for officers not putting into practice some of the plain instruction laid down in the drill book. The battalion, as it came upon the drill ground, presented a very creditable appearance. Much time, however, was wasted before it began work, and after being at a rest for some time, it moved to the southerly part of the drill ground, where companies were exercised individually in extended order. Some of the companies might have added more variety to their movements, instead of spending most of their time in deploying and assembling. The company in command of Captain Lynch was drilled by the whistle and did some creditable work, forming line of sections, squads and skirmishers, and firing by platoon, section and squad. After some 15 minutes' drill by company, assembly was sounded, and there was another long period of rest. Observers were surprised at the inactivity of the 69th, especially as over on the north end of the field the 8th Battalion, in plain view, was drilling right along without rest, and with an intelligence that should have at once proved an incentive to the 69th, but it didn't. After wasting more time, the 69th Battalion formed for attack. Line of squads and line of sections were formed, as a rule creditably; here and there, however, a hesitancy was observed as to just what should be done, but there was no confusion. The line was not advanced by alternate rushes as it should have been, but it moved forward as a body; the firing was irregular, and quite a number of men would rise up before it was necessary, and unduly expose themselves. The volley firing of the two companies on the right of the line was well done. The advance was over so limited an area. After the charge, the battalion instead of practising the extended order in retreat,

marched to the rear, took a rest and re-formed, when the advance was made exactly as before, with no alternate rushes or any apparent attempt at correction. The battalion marched to the rear again, took another very extended rest, and this wound up the extended order programme. Why the 69th needed so much rest was a question that puzzled a number of military spectators. A short drill in close order, very creditably executed and occupying some 20 minutes, concluded the exercises, and after another rest the battalion departed on its special train. The new company organized by Lieutenant McCrystal has been designated Co. B. Captain-elect McCrystal passed the Brigade board on June 11, as did 1st Lieutenant-elect Dempsey.

Massachusetts.

The camp of the 2d Brigade, General Bridges, for a week at South Framingham, which ended on June 9, was attended with the greatest success and every succeeding day found improvement. The routine was strictly observed, and careful policing of grounds made the camp a very neat one. The weather, as a whole, was favorable, which greatly helped the work of the week. There was an average of some 1,800 officers and men in camp, and the schedule of drills was so arranged that one organization would not interfere with the other. The substitution of mess houses over the tents of former years proved a great improvement, as did also the plan of limiting the general admission of visitors to two specified days. The drill work of each arm of the service was intelligently executed, and demonstrated they had not been idle during the winter months. The ambulance corps gave an exhibition before Surg. J. Van R. Hoff, U. S. Army, and among other exemplifications transferred a supposed wounded man from the ground to the litter, and from the litter to the ambulance wagon in 10 seconds. Military courtesy and discipline were very good. Guard duty, it is said, was not up to the standard. Among the officers of the Army at the camp were Maj. M. F. Miller, 6th U. S. Art.; Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, Surgeon U. S. A., and Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st U. S. Art. In the rifle competition of the 6th regiment teams of seven men, firing ten shots per man, the team from Co. A was the winner, scoring 297 points out of a possible 350. In the competition in the 2d Regiment, under the same conditions as above, the team from Co. M was the victor, scoring 246 points.

New Jersey.

The Board of Officers, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Ins.-Gen. of Rifle Practice; Brig.-Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, Q. M. G., and Col. John C. Owens, Asst. Ins.-Gen. of Rifle Practice, appointed to examine the rifle adopted by the United States Government and to report as to its adaptability to the use of the National Guard of New Jersey, have made their report, in which they state: "This magazine rifle is a very effective shooting weapon with a remarkably low trajectory, easy of manipulation and simple in construction, but provided with indifferent sights, no proper wind-gauge, and should have a wind-gauge attached to the front of the rear sight. The board respectfully recommends the adoption of the arm for the use of the National Guard, with the addition, as recommended, of a wind-gauge attached as may be determined to be the most efficient. The board also recommends that the Manual of Arms be corrected so that the new rifle can be used for drill purposes as well." Adjutant-General Stryker announces that the National Guard will be armed with the rifle adopted as soon as it is issued by the United States Government. The cavalry company at Newark will hereafter be known as the 1st Troop, N. G. The Second Brigade will encamp at Sea Girt from July 16 to 21.

North Carolina.

The annual encampment of the North Carolina State Guard for the current year will be near Morehead City, from July 10 to 19, inclusive, and will consist of a Brigade composed of the 3d and 4th Regiments, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John W. Cotten, and the officers of the general staff. The camp will be designated "Camp Vance." The companies must attend with at least 75 per cent. of their muster-rolls. Any company failing to do so will be deprived of the annual appropriation. It is advised that troops take to camp light camp equipage for use without mattresses. Transportation for the same will be furnished by the State. Troops will be furnished transportation by the State. Floored tents, straw for bedding, fuel, water, ice, and medicines will be provided, as well as ample hospital accommodations. Troops must furnish their own rations, the military fund being inadequate for such purpose. Instruction and exercises will be mainly directed to camp duties, guard duty, extended order drill, evolutions of the regiment, School of the Battalion, and target practice. The Inspector-General will repair to the camp at least one day previous to the encampment, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the preparatory condition of the grounds. The following hours for duties and calls will be observed during the encampment: Reveille, first call, 5:15 a. m.; assembly, 5:30 a. m.; drill, 5:40 a. m.; assembly, 5:45 a. m.; recall, 6:30 a. m.; mess, 7:10 a. m.; fatigue, 7:40 a. m.; sick, 7:40 a. m.; guard-mounting, 8:45 a. m.; assembly, 9:00 a. m.; mess, 1:00 p. m.; drill, 4:30 p. m.; assembly, 4:45 p. m.; recall, 6:00 p. m.; dress parade, first call, 6:20 p. m.; assembly, 6:30 p. m.; tattoo, 9:00 p. m.; taps, 11:00 p. m.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Georgia.

The military surgeons of the State of Georgia organized a branch of the National Association of Military Surgeons at Camp Northen near Griffin, Ga., May 28, 1894, with the following officers: Col. N. G. Gwinner, Surg.-Gen., president; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Guinn, Asst. Surg.-Gen., secretary; Capt. J. H. Williams, Surg., treasurer. There were 12 "medicos" present and great interest was manifested. Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, who was on duty at the camp as instructor of Medical Matters, gave a most interesting and eloquent lecture on the affairs of the Medical Department of the Army, and the officers gained much valuable information in regard to administration, as well as the practical working of this important branch of the service.

After the meeting adjourned, Lieutenant Wales gave a full descriptive drill of the Ambulance and Litter Corps, using the men and articles sent by the general government for instruction of the Georgia Volunteers at the camp of instruction. There is no regular Hospital Corps, attached or unattached, in this State, and it is hoped that the instruction received from Lieutenant Wales will lead up to at least the formation of a Litter Corps in each regiment of State troops.

The Naval Militia.

NEW YORK.—The 1st Battalion will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Battalion of Officers, 1st and 2d Divisions, on June 10; chief petty officers and 3d and 4th Divisions, on June 21. The performance of "Pinafire" by the Battalion Dramatic Club on the New Hampshire on June 12 was highly successful.

Various.

A correspondent from Chicago, writing the Army and Navy Journal, says: "The armory of the 1st Regiment is rapidly approaching completion, the roof being now enclosed, and the contractors at work on the interior, and it promises to be finished in ample time for their formal opening, Oct. 1. The Boylan Manufacturing Company, of No. 34 Howard street, New York City, who have contracted to have the new uniform, have just completed measuring the officers and enlisted men, and field music. The new uniform will be similar to the 1th Regiment, of New York, and when received it will make the 1st Regiment of Chicago the best dressed regiment out West, and they will amply maintain their representation as a first-class organization."

There has been considerable diversity of opinion among officers of the New York Guard as to the proper design for the number to be placed on the collar of the blouse authorized to be worn by recent regulations. To settle the matter a sample figure was sent to the Adjutant-General by Messrs. Riddabock, of 143 Grand street, and under letter of June 8, 1894, from General Headquarters, it is announced the sample submitted by Riddabock has been adopted as the standard.

On the principle that soldiers, as well as Sunday-school scholars, may be taught by the eye through a suggestive motto, Capt. R. L. Carle, of the 2d Regt. Rifles, Tiffin, O. (2d Regiment, O. N. G.), has two attractive placards displayed in his armory, headed respectively, "Ten Tests of a Good Company" and "Ten Tests of a Good Soldier." The tests of the company are as follows: Discipline, general military efficiency, marksmanship, officers, membership, equipment, drill, internal harmony, financial standing, social standing. The tests for the soldier are these: Obedience, punctuality, enthusiasm, efficiency (embracing marksmanship, common sense, and courage), care of equipment, neatness, cleanliness, courtesy, honesty, honor. Of course these essentials are meant to apply particularly to the conditions of a militia company, and the captain would be glad to have his table of tests improved upon by suggestions from any of our readers.

Adjutant-General Price, of Iowa, announces that the regular rifle practice season is from May 1 to Nov. 30. Men will not be permitted to fire at longer ranges who have not made 40 per cent. of the possible score at 200 yards. Failure to instruct at least 50 per cent. of the total strength of a company present for duty, in firing at 200 yards each season, will render it liable to be cut out of service as failing below the standard of efficiency. A school of instruction in small arms practice will be held in each regimental or brigade camp, and regimental competitions between company teams are recommended as tending to promote and sustain a general knowledge of, and proficiency in, this important branch of a soldier's education.

The annual excursion of the veterans of the 47th N. Y. will be held on Tuesday, June 19, at Point View Grove, Long Island, where a good time is anticipated. The camp of the Minnesota National Guard will open on June 20 at Lake City and continue until July 22.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Capt. Rasquin, will perform a tour of duty at camp with the 14th Regiment.

The camp of the New Hampshire National Guard will be held at Concord from June 16 to 23, and all the troops of the State will participate.

The annual shooting festival of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Captain Wendel, held on June 9, brought out the members in full force, and there were many prize winners; in fact, the members proved themselves such expert marksmen that the target was shot away. The prizes were of great variety, including barrels of flour, clocks, a suit of furniture, a ton of coal, cash, medals, cigars, etc. Sergeant Jansen was committee of the whole, and an exceptionally enjoyable time was spent.

1st Lieut. William L. Flanagan, 1st Battery, N. Y., recently promoted, passed the brigade examining board on June 11.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., Cor. Fulton, New York.

It is thought probable arrangements may be made whereby the Hospital Corps of the several regiments of the New York Guard may be given some special instruction at the State Camp.

Adjutant-General Greenland, of Pennsylvania, announces under date of June 11 that some slight changes have been made in the button for the National Guard, and that all may be uniform, a sufficient number of buttons to replace those now on uniforms have been sent to the different organizations, and the commanders of same will see that the buttons sent them are put on the uniforms, and that any new uniforms that may hereafter be manufactured have only the latest pattern of button thereon.

Coming Events.

June 16.—Opening of State Camp, N. Y., at Peekskill.
June 16.—Camp of New Hampshire, N. G., at Concord for seven days.
June 19.—Annual excursion Veterans 47th N. Y. to Point View Grove, L. I.
June 20 to July 22.—Camp of Minnesota National Guard at Lake City.
July 2 to 7.—Inter-State drill and encampment, Little Rock, Ark.
July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Hingham, Mass.
July 9 to 14.—Camp of Rhode Island militia, Quonset Point, Narragansett Bay, near Wickford.
July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Hingham, Mass.
July 10 to 19.—Camp of North Carolina National Guard near Morehead City.
July 10 to 20.—Camp of Texas Volunteer Guard near Austin.
July 16 to 21.—Camp of New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt.
July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.
July 24 to 28.—Annual tour of duty Massachusetts Naval Brigade.
Aug. 4.—Annual picnic 69th Battalion, N. Y., at Sutter's Park.
Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.
Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.
Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.

GREAT MARCH BY BERSAGLIERI REGIMENT.

A company of the 4th Bersaglieri at San Remo made, the other day, a remarkable march under full weight of accoutrements, baggage, and arms. Led by Captain Campo, the brave fellows marched 20 miles of mountain paths and 21 miles of high road at the rate of about 3 1/2 miles an hour. During the march they met with a storm of rain, wind and snow. The march was interrupted by a long and a short halt, which took six hours and fifty minutes. On returning to San Remo, the company formed in line, and the men and their Captain were highly complimented by General Boido, a eulogium repeated next day by General De Sonnas, who said he had never known of a similar march in 49 years of service. The height at which the company arrived on the mountains was about 5,000 feet.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted June 12. Printed copies can be had for 15 cents each by Glascock & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

H. Kolf, Bonn, Germany; explosive and making same.
A. Burgess, Buffalo, N. Y.; folding gun.
J. B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France; automatically operated breech mechanism for guns.

Expired June 12, 1894.

D. Kirkwood; breech-loading fire arm.
C. Palatini; spring gun.

EL CAMILLO.

Beneath an arch of velvet blue,
With sun or stars shot through and through,
One summer, all too quickly done,
We kept out trust beside the gun
Our forces captured long ago
At Monterey, in Mexico.
El Camillo! El Camillo!

A look, a word, a tender touch,
A rose, a kiss—it was not much.
A misty morn, a cloudy sky,
A heavy heart, a light good-by.
Dark eyes—they wrought my lasting woe.
I wept, but he must never know.
El Camillo! El Camillo!

I rose at night in all the rain
And like a shadow crossed the plain,
Full length I flung myself between
Thy dragon's wings of painted green.
A solemn wail began to blow,
And taps were sounding far below,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

There hovered in the rainy gloom
Ghost-like, a rose's faint perfume.
From Gailows Hollow spectres came
And ringed thy iron lips with flame,
Till in thy throat I heard it grow—
The muffled thunder, long and low,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

As in a dream I seemed to hear
His voice—the swarthy cannoneer,
Who died, his sins all unconfessed,
His sweetheart's kerchief in his breast,
His gallant face toward the foe,
At Monterey, in Mexico,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

But through it all—a dead delight—
The rose's breath perfumed the night;
O, sleeping lion of the South!
And in thy dark and hollow mouth
A cricket drew his tiny bow,
And spiders darted to and fro,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

In dim filtration's dappled shade,
Or on the green, or on parade,
Yet still I see the haughty lip,
The golden bars, the sworded hip,
The crimson sash that used to go
Before the gray cadets a-row,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

For me, his gallantry and grace
For evermore will haunt the place.
But keep my secret, ancient gun,
And guard it well in shower or sun,
And hide it deep in sod or snow,
As are thy dead in Mexico,
El Camillo! El Camillo!

West Point, September, 1892.

MINNA IRVING.

It is proposed to reorganize the British Ordnance Store Department into a combatant corps, commanded by officers of the Royal Artillery. This plan has worked well in India.

The Emperor of Germany, comparatively young himself, is said to be about to retire 30 Generals from active service. Several staff officers are also said to be marked for retirement, thus carrying out his policy of rejuvenating the officers' corps.

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MARRIED.

BARRETTE-BIDDLE.—At Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1894, Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss Katharine Biddle.

CALDWELL-HAY.—At Oshkosh, Wis., June 6, 1894, Lieut. Frank Merrill Caldwell, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Riley, to Miss Mary Ellen Hay.

CRUIKSHANK-MACK.—At New York city, June 4, 1894, Mr. E. D. Cruikshank to Miss Mary Dinck Mack, daughter of the late Col. Oscar A. Mack, U. S. Army.

ELDERKIN-GALLAUDET.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, Cal., June 4, 1894, by the Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, rector, Elise Gurley, daughter of Maj. W. A. Elderkin, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, to Dr. Bern. B. Galludet, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city.

JACKSON-AYRES.—On June 12, in St. Michael's, P. E. Church, by the Rev. W. B. Hooper, Carrie Purvis, daughter of Ch. Engr. and Mrs. S. L. P. Ayres, U. S. Navy, to Mr. Ellis Jackson, of Philadelphia.

JAMESON-FLOYD.—At Chicago, June 12, 1894, Lieut. Charles Clark Jameson, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Frank Parmlee Floyd, daughter of Mrs. Helen C. Floyd.

LANG-KENKLE.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, N. Y., June 12, 1894, Lieutenant Clarence B. Lang, U. S. Army, to Miss Kenkle.

LORAIN-HOLT.—June 6, 1894, Mr. Henry McDonald Lorain, son of the late Maj. Lorenzo Lorain, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Maud Holt.

PETITTE-KANE.—At Washington Ave. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1894, Mr. James Galbraith Pettitte to Miss Margaret Sara Kane, daughter of Chief Engineer James J. Kane, U. S. Navy.

REICH-WINGATE.—At Portsmouth, N. H., June 6, 1894, Mr. B. A. Reich to Miss Annie Wingate, daughter of the late Saltmaker James W. Wingate, and niece of Commander Geo. E. Wingate, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

BASSETT.—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1894, Lieut. Wesley W. Bassett, U. S. Navy, retired.

BELKNAP.—At Brookline, Mass., June 3, Grafton McAllister, youngest son of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. George F. Belknap.

BOOK.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1894, Max Book, a senior clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General appointed from the 2d Infantry in 1861.

MASON.—At Georgetown, D. C., June 3, 1894, of apoplexy, Mrs. Sarah A. Mason, widow of David Mason, formerly Acting Ensign, U. S. Navy.

PRICE.—At Oakland, N. J., June 7, 1894, Rodman M. Price, formerly Governor of New Jersey, and Purser, U. S. Navy from 1840 to 1850.

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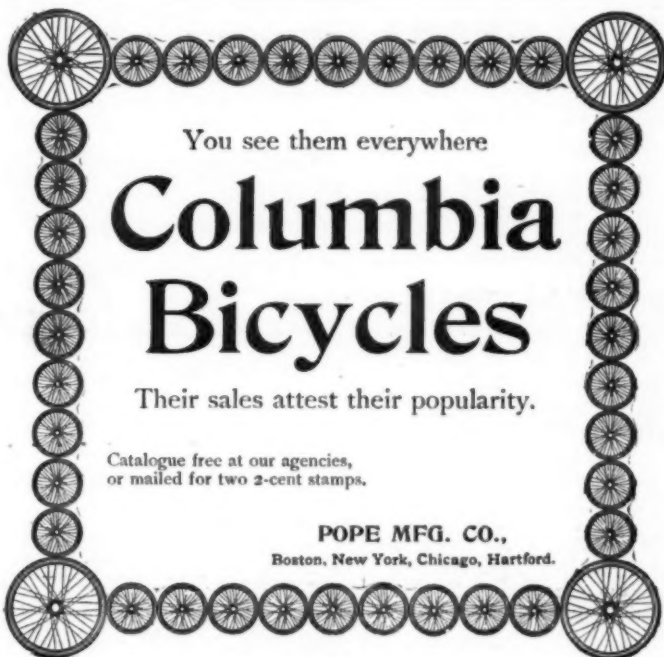
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